NOVEMBER 3, 1774. THE NUMBER 1213.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib.* 8. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 3.

LAST Sunday Morning arrived in Town, from the General Congreſs, the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; Chairman thereof, with Colonel RICHARD BLAND, and BENJAMIN HARRISON, Eſq; of Berkeley, two of the Delegates from this Colony. Theſe Gentlemen left Philadelphia the 24th of October, and the Congreſs was expected to break up in a Day or two, ſoon after which their whole Proceedings will be publiſhed; and in the Meanwhile, for the Satisfaction of the Publick, the Aſſociation entered into by that auguſt Body in Behalf of all North America, with their Addreſs to the People of Great Britain, and Memorial to the Inhatants of the Colonies, are laid before them.

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *held at* Philadelphia *on the 5th of September* 1774; *containing an Aſſociation, an Addreſs to the People of* Great Britain, *and a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh American *Colonies. Publiſhed by Order of the Congreſs.*

[As the Congreſs is not yet diſſolved, and their whole Proceedings cannot be publiſhed for ſome Time, it was thought adviſeable forthwith to communicate as much thereof to the Publick, as concerned the Reſtrictions on Commerce, and the Reaſons for ſuch Reſtrictions.]

The ASSOCIATION, *&c.*

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the ſeveral Colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Three Lower Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed to repreſent them in a Continental Congreſs, held in the City of Philadelphia on the 5th Day of September 1774, avowing our Allegiance to his Majeſty, our Affection and Regard for our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain and elſewhere, affected with the deepeſt Anxiety, and moſt alarming Apprehenſions at thoſe Grievances and Diſtreſſes with which his Majeſty's American Subjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious Deliberation the State of the whole Continent, find that the preſent unhappy Situation of our Affairs is occaſioned by a ruinous Syſtem of Colony Adminiſtration, adopted by the Britiſh Miniſtry about the Year 1763, evidently calculated for enſlaving theſe Colonies, and, with them, the Britiſh Empire: In Proſecution of which Syſtem, various Acts of Parliament have been paſſed for raiſing a Revenue in America, for depriving the American Subjects, in many Inſtances, of the conſtitutional Trial by Jury, expoſing their Lives to Danger, by directing a new and illegal Trial beyond the Seas, for Crimes alledged to have been committed in America; and, in Proſecution of the ſame Syſtem, ſeveral late, cruel, and oppreſſive Acts, have been paſſed reſpecting the Town of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and alſo an Act for extending the Province of Quebeck, ſo as to border on the weſtern Frontiers of theſe Colonies, eſtabliſhing an arbitrary Government therein, and diſcouraging the Settlement of Britiſh Subjects in that wide-extended Country; thus, by the Influence of civil Principles, and ancient Prejudices, to diſpoſe the Inhabitants to act with Hoſtility againſt the free Proteſtant Colonies, whenever a wicked Miniſtry ſhall chooſe ſo to direct them.

To obtain Redreſs of theſe Grievances, which threaten Deſtruction to the Lives, Liberty, and Property, of his Majeſty's Subjects in North America, we are of Opinion that a Non-importation, Non-conſumption, and Non-exportation Agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable Meaſure; and therefore we do, for ourſelves and the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Colonies whom we repreſent, firmly agree and aſſociate, under the ſacred Ties of Virtue, Honour, and Love of our Country, as follows:

Firſt. That from and after the firſt Day of December next we will not import into Britiſh America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſe whatſoever, or from any other Place, any ſuch Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſe, as ſhall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that Day, import any Eaſt India Tea from any Part of the World, nor any Moloſſes, Syrups, Paneles, Coffee, or Pimenta, from the Britiſh Plantations, or from Dominica, nor Wines from Madeira, or the Weſtern Iſlands, nor foreign Indigo.

Second. That we will neither import nor purchaſe any Slave imported after the firſt Day of December next, after which Time we will wholly diſcontinue the Slave Trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves, nor will we hire our Veſſels, nor ſell our Commodities or Manufactures, to thoſe who are concerned in it.

Third. As a Non-conſumption Agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual Security for the Obſervation of the Non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that, from this Day, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Tea imported on Account of the Eaſt India Company, or any on which a Duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and, from and after the firſt Day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt India Tea whatever: Nor will we, nor ſhall any Perſon for or under us, purchaſe or uſe any of thoſe Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſe, we have agreed not to import, which we ſhall know, or have Cauſe to ſuſpect, were imported after the firſt Day of December, except ſuch as come under the Rules and Directions of the tenth Article, hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earneſt Deſire we have not to injure our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a Non-exportation until the tenth Day of September 1775; at which Time, if the ſaid Acts, and Parts of Acts of the Britiſh Parliament herein after mentioned, are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any Merchandiſe, or Commodity whatſoever, to Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, except Rice, to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are Merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh Trade, will give Orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their Factors, Agents, and Correſpondents, in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any Goods to them, on any Pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any Merchant reſiding in Great Britain or Ireland ſhall, directly or indirectly, ſhip any Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſe, for America, in Order to break the ſaid Non-importation Agreement, or in any Manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy Conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made publick; and, on the ſame being ſo done, we will not, from thenceforth, have any commercial Connexion with ſuch Merchant.

Sixth. That ſuch as are Owners of Veſſels will give poſitive Orders to their Captains, or Maſters, not to receive on Board their Veſſels any Goods prohibited by the ſaid Non-importation Agreement, on Pain of immediate Diſmiſſion from their Service.

Seventh. We will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to improve the Breed of Sheep, and increaſe their Number to the greateſt Extent; and to that End we will kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable Kind: Nor will we export any to the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere. And thoſe of us who are or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any Sheep, will diſpoſe of them to our Neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer Sort, on moderate Terms.

Eighth. That we will, in our ſeveral Stations, encourage Frugality Economy, and Induſtry; and promote Agriculture, Arts, and the Manufactures of this Country, eſpecially that of Wool; and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every Species of Extravagance and Diſſipation, eſpecially all Horſe-racing, and all Kinds of Gaming, Cock-fighting, Exhibitions of Shows, Plays, and other expenſive Diverſions and Entertainments; and on the Death of any Relation, or Friend, none of us, or any of our Families, will go into any farther Mourning Dreſs than a black Crape or Riband on the Arm or Hat for Gentlemen, and a black Riband and Necklace for Ladies, and we will diſcontinue the giving of Gloves and Scarfs at Funerals.

Ninth. That ſuch as are Venders of Goods or Merchandiſe will not take Advantage of the Scarcity of Goods that may be occaſioned by this Aſſociation; but will ſell the ſame at the Rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve Months laſt paſt; and if any Venders of Goods or Merchandiſe ſhall ſell any ſuch Goods on higher Terms, or ſhall in any Manner, or by any Device whatſoever, violate or depart from this Agreement, no Perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch Perſon, or his or her Factor or Agent, at any Time thereafter, for any Commodity whatever.

Tenth. In Caſe any Merchant, Trader, or other Perſons, ſhall import any Goods or Merchandiſe after the firſt Day of December, and before the firſt Day of February next, the ſame ought forthwith, at the Election of the Owner, to be either reſhipped or delivered up to the Committee of the County or Town wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored at the Riſk of the Importer, until the Non-importation Agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold under the Direction of the Committee aforeſaid: And, in the laſt mentioned Caſe, the Owner or Owners of ſuch Goods ſhall be reimburſed (out of the Sales) the firſt Coſt and Charges; the Profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing ſuch poor Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton as are immediate Sufferers by the Boſton Port Bill; and a particular Account of all Goods ſo returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the publick Papers. And if any Goods or Merchandiſes ſhall be imported after the ſaid firſt Day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the Packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a Committee be choſen in every County, City, and Town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature, whoſe Buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the Conduct of all Perſons touching this Aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear, to the Satisfaction of a Majority of any ſuch Committee, that any Perſon within the Limits of their Appointment has violated this Aſſociation, that ſuch Majority do forthwith cauſe the Truth of the Caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the End that all ſuch Foes to the Rights of Britiſh America may be publickly known, and univerſally contemned as the Enemies of American Liberty; and thenceforth we, reſpectively, will break off all Dealings with him, or her.

Twelfth. That the Committee of Correſpondence in the reſpective Colonies do frequently inſpect the Entries of their Cuſtomhouſes, and inform each other, from Time to Time, of the true State thereof, and of every other material Circumſtance that may occur relative to this Aſſociation.

Thirteenth. That all Manufactures of this Country be ſold at reaſonable Prices, ſo that no undue Advantage be taken of a future Scarcity of Goods.

Fourteenth. And we do farther agree, and reſolve, that we will have no Trade, Commerce, Dealings, or Intercourſe whatſoever, with any Colony or Province in North America which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate, this Aſſociation; but will hold them as unworthy of the Rights of Freemen, and as inimical to the Liberties of their Country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves, and our Conſtituents, under the Ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this Aſſociation until ſuch Parts of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, paſſed ſince the Cloſe of the laſt War, as impoſe or continue Duties on Tea, Wine, Moloſſes, Syrups, Pimeles, Coffee, Sugar, Pimenta, Indigo, foreign Paper, Glaſs, and Painters Colours, imported into America, and extend the Powers of the Admiralty Courts beyond their ancient Limits, deprive the American Subject of Trial by Jury, authoriſe the Judge's Certificate to indemnify the Proſecutor from Damages that he might otherwiſe be liable to from a Trial by his Peers, require oppreſſive Security from a Claimant of Ships or Goods ſeized before he ſhall be allowed to defend his Property, are repealed; and until that Part of the Act of the 12th of George III. Chapter 24th, entitled "An Act for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's Dockyards, Magazines, Ships, Ammunition, and Stores," by which any Perſons charged with committing any of the Offences therein deſcribed in America may be tried in any Shire or County within the Realm, is repealed; and until the four Acts paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, viz. that for ſtopping the Port and blocking up the Harbour of Boſton; that for altering the Charter and Government of Maſſachuſetts Bay; and that which is entitled "An Act for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, &c." and that "For extending the Limits of Quebeck, &c." are repealed. And we recommend it to the Provincial Conventions, and to the Committees in the reſpective Colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther Regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into Execution this Aſſociation.

The foregoing Aſſociation being determined upon by the Congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral Members thereof; and thereupon, we have hereunto ſet our reſpective Names accordingly.

In CONGRESS, *Philadelphia, October* 20, 1774.

Signed, PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Preſident.*

John Sullivan, and Nathaniel Folſom, of New Hampſhire. Thomas Cuſhing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, of Maſſachuſetts Bay. Stephen Hopkins, and Samuel Ward, of Rhode Iſland. Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane, of Connecticut. Iſaac Low, John Alſop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Weiſner, and S. Boerum, of New York. James Kinſey, William Livingſton, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, of New Jerſey. Joſeph Galloway, John Dickinſon, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Miffin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, and George Roſs, of Pennſylvania. Cæſar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, and George Read, of Newcaſtle, &c. Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnſon, William Paca, and Samuel Chaſe, of Maryland. Richard Henry Lee, George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Junior, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, and Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia. William Hooper, Joſeph Hewes, and R. Caſwell, of North Carolina. Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, John Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina.

To the PEOPLE *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *from the* DELEGATES *appointed by the ſeveral* Engliſh *Colonies of* New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, *and* Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, *the Lower Counties on* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, *and* South Carolina, *to conſider of their Grievances, in General Congreſs, at* Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

FRIENDS, AND FELLOW SUBJECTS,

WHEN a Nation, led to Greatneſs by the Hand of Liberty, and poſſeſſed of all the Glory that Heroiſm, Munificence, and Humanity, can beſtow, deſcends to the ungrateful Taſk of forging Chains for her Friends and Children, and, inſtead of giving Support to Freedom, turns Advocate for Slavery and Oppreſſion, there is Reaſon to ſuſpect the has either ceaſed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the Appointment of her Rulers.

In almoſt every Age, in repeated Conflicts, in long and bloody Wars, as well civil as foreign, againſt many and powerful Nations, againſt the open Aſſaults of Enemies, and the more dangerous Treachery of Friends, have the Inhabitants of your Iſland, your great and glorious Anceſtors, maintained their Independence, and tranſmitted the Rights of Men, and the Bleſſings of Liberty, to you their Poſterity.

Be not ſurpriſed, therefore, that we, who are deſcended from the ſame common Anceſtors, that we, whoſe Forefathers participated in all the Rights, the Liberties, and the Conſtitution you ſo juſtly boaſt, and what have carefully conveyed the ſame fair Inheritance to us, guaranteed by the plighted Faith of Government, and the moſt ſolemn Compacts with Britiſh Sovereigns, ſhould refuſe to ſurrender them to Men who found their Claims on no Principles of Reaſon, and who proſecute them with a Deſign, that, by having our Lives and Property in their Power, they may, with the greater Facility, enſlave you.

The Cauſe of America is now the Object of univerſal Attention; it has, at length, become very ſerious. This unhappy Country has not only been oppreſſed, but abuſed and miſrepreſented; and the Duty we owe to ourſelves and Poſterity, to your Intereſt, and the general Welfare of the Britiſh Empire, leads us to addreſs you on this very important Subject.

Know then, that we conſider ourſelves, and do inſiſt that we are, and ought to be, as free as our Fellow Subjects in Britain, and that no Power on Earth has a Right to take our Property from us without our Conſent.

That we claim all the Benefits ſecured to the Subject by the Engliſh Conſtitution, and particularly that ineſtimable one of Trial by Jury.

That we hold it eſſential to Engliſh Liberty that no Man be condemned unheard, or puniſhed for ſuppoſed Offences without having an Opportunity of making his Defence.

That we think the Legiſlature of Great Britain is not authoriſed by the Conſtitution to eſtabliſh a Religion fraught with ſanguinary and impious Tenets, or to erect an arbitrary Form of Government in any Quarter of the Globe. Theſe Rights we, as well as you, deem ſacred; and, ſacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the Proprietors of the Soil of Great Britain Lords of their own Property? Can it be taken from them without their Conſent? Will they yield it to the arbitrary Diſpoſal of any Man, or Number of Men, whatever? You know they will not.

Why then are the Proprietors of the Soil of America leſs Lords of their Property than you are of yours? Or why ſhould they ſubmit it to the Diſpoſal of your Parliament, or any other Parliament or Council in the World not of their Election? Can the Intervention of the Sea that divides us cauſe Diſparity in Rights? Or can any Reaſon be given, why Britiſh Subjects, who live three Thouſand Miles from the Royal Palace, ſhould enjoy leſs Liberty than thoſe who are three Hundred Miles diſtant from it?

Reaſon looks with Indignation on ſuch Diſtinctions, and Freemen can never perceive their Propriety; and yet, however chimerical and unjuſt ſuch Diſcriminations are, the Parliament aſſert that they have a Right to bind us in all Caſes without Exception, whether we conſent or not, that they may take and uſe our Property when, and in what Manner they pleaſe; that we are Penſioners on their Bounty for all that we poſſeſs, and can hold it no longer than they voucheſafe to permit. Such Declarations we conſider as Hereſies in Engliſh Politicks, and which can no more operate to deprive us of our Property than the Interdicts of the Pope can diveſt Kings of Sceptres, which the Laws of the Land, and the Voice of the People, have placed in their Hands.

At the Concluſion of the late War, a War rendered glorious by the Abilities and Integrity of a Miniſter to whoſe Efforts the Britiſh Empire owes its Safety and its Fame; at the Concluſion of this War, which was ſucceeded by an inglorious Peace, formed under the Auſpices of a Miniſter, of Principles, and of a Family, unfriendly to the Proteſtant Cauſe, and inimical to Liberty; we ſay, at this Period, and under the Influence of that Man, a Plan for enſlaving your Fellow Subjects in America was concerted, and has ever ſince been, pertinaciouſly carrying into Execution.

Prior to this Era, you were content with drawing from us the Wealth produced by our Commerce. You reſtrained our Trade in every Part that could conduce to your Emolument; you exerciſed unbounded Sovereignty over the Sea; you named the Ports and Nations to which alone our Merchandiſe ſhould be carried, and with whom alone we ſhould trade; and though ſome of theſe Reſtrictions were grievous, we ſaw the Neceſſity, not complain; we looked up to you as to our Parent State, to which we were bound by the ſtrongeſt Ties, and were happy in being inſtrumental to your Proſperity and your Grandeur.

We call upon you, yourſelves, to witneſs our Loyalty and Attachment to the common Intereſt of the whole Empire. Did we not, in the laſt War, add all the Strength of this vaſt Continent to the Force which repelled our common Enemy? Did we not leave our native Shores, and meet Diſeaſe and Death, to promote the Succeſs of Britiſh Arms in foreign Climates? Did you not thank us for our Zeal, and even reimburſe us large Sums of Money, which you confeſſed we had advanced beyond our Proportion, and far beyond our Abilities? You did.

To what Cauſe then are we to attribute the ſudden Change of Treatment, and that Syſtem of Slavery which was prepared for us at the Concluſion of Peace.

Before we had recovered from the Diſtreſſes which ever attend War, an Attempt was made to drain this Country of all its Money, by the oppreſſive Stamp Act. Paint, Glaſs, and other Commodities, which you would not permit us to purchaſe of other Nations, were taxed; nay, although no Wine is made in any Country ſubject to the Britiſh State, you prohibited our procuring it of Foreigners without paying a Tax, impoſed by your Parliament, on all we imported. Theſe, and many other Impoſitions, were laid upon us moſt unjuſtly and unconſtitutionally, for the expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue. In Order to ſilence Complaint, it was indeed provided that this Revenue ſhould be expended in America, for its Protection and Defence. Theſe Exactions, however, can receive no Juſtification from a pretended Neceſſity of protecting and defending us. They are laviſhly ſquandered on Court Favourites and miniſterial Dependents, generally avowed Enemies to America, and employing themſelves, by partial Repreſentations, to traduce and embroil the Colonies. For the neceſſary Support of Government here, we ever were, and ever ſhall be, ready to provide; and whenever the Exigencies of the State may require it, we ſhall, as we have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute our full Proportion of Men and Money. To enforce this unconſtitutional and unjuſt Scheme of Taxation, every Fence that the Wiſdom of our Britiſh Anceſtors had carefully erected againſt arbitrary Power has been violently thrown down in America, and the ineſtimable Right of Trial by Jury taken away in Caſes that touch both Life and Property. It was ordained, that whenever Offences ſhould be committed in the Colonies againſt particular Acts, impoſing various Duties and Reſtrictions upon Trade, the Proſecutor might bring his Action for the Penalties in the Courts of Admiralty; by which Means the Subject loſt the Advantage of being tried by an honeſt uninfluenced Jury of the Vicinage, and was ſubjected to the ſad Neceſſity of being judged by a ſingle Man, a Creature of the Crown, and according to the Courſe of a Law which exempts the Proſecutor from the Trouble of proving his Accuſation, and obliges the Defendant either to evince his Innocence or to ſuffer. To give this new Judicatory the greater Importance, and as if with Deſign to protect falſe Accuſers, it is farther provided, that the Judge's Certificate of there having been probable Cauſes of Seizure and Proſecution ſhall protect the Proſecutor from Actions at common Law for Recovery of Damages.

By the Courts of our Law, Offences committed in ſuch of the Britiſh Dominions in which Courts are eſtabliſhed, and Juſtice duly and regularly adminiſtered, ſhall be there tried by a Jury of the Vicinage. There the Offenders and the Witneſſes are known, and the Degree of Credibility to be given to their Teſtimony can be aſcertained.

If all theſe Colonies, Juſtice is regularly and impartially adminiſtered; and yet, by the Conſtruction of ſome and the Direction of other Acts of Parliament, Offenders are to be taken by Force, together with all ſuch Perſons as may be pointed out as Witneſſes, and carried to England, there to be tried in a diſtant Land, by a Jury of Strangers, and ſubject to all the Diſadvantages that reſult from Want of Friends, Want of Witneſſes, and Want of Money.

When the Deſign of raiſing a Revenue from the Duties impoſed on the Importation of Tea into America had in great Meaſure been rendered abortive, by our ceaſing to import that Commodity, a Scheme was concerted by the Miniſtry with the Eaſt India Company, and an Act paſſed enabling and encouraging them to tranſport and vend it in the Colonies. Aware of the Danger of giving Succeſs to this inſidious Manœuvre, and of perpetuating a Precedent of Taxation thus to be eſtabliſhed among us, various Methods were adopted to elude the Stroke. The People of Boſton, then ruled by a Governour whom, as well as his Predeceſſor, Sir Francis Bernard, all America conſiders as her Enemy, were exceedingly exaſperated. The Ships which had arrived with the Tea were, by his Management, prevented from returning; the Duties would have been paid, the Cargoes landed and expoſed to Sale; a Governour's Influence would have procured and protected many Purchaſers. While the Town was deliberating by Deputations on this important Subject, the Tea was deſtroyed. Even ſuppoſing a Treſpaſs was thereby committed, and the Proprietors of the Tea entitled to Damages, the Courts of Law were open, and Juſtice adminiſtered by the Crown preſided in them. The Eaſt India Company, however, did not think proper to commence any Suits, nor did they even demand Satisfaction either from Individuals or from the Community in general. The Miniſtry, it ſeems, officiouſly made the Cauſe their own, and the great Council of the Nation deſcended to interfere with a Diſpute about private Property. Divers Papers, Letters, &c. &c. produced *ex parte* Evidence, were laid before them; neither the Perſons who deſtroyed the Tea, or the People of Boſton, were called upon to anſwer the Complaint. The Miniſtry, incenſed by being diſappointed in a favourite Syſtem, were determined to recur from the firſt Inſtance of Reſiſtance to open Force and unmanly Violence. The Port of Boſton was therefore blocked up by a Fleet, and an Army placed in the Town; all Trade was to be ſuſpended, and Thouſands reduced to the Neceſſity of ſeeking Subſiſtence from Charity, till they ſhould ſubmit to paſs under the Yoke, conſent to become Slaves, by conferring the Omnipotence of Parliament, and acquieſcing in whatever Diſpoſition they might think proper to make of their Lives and Property.

Where Juſtice and Humanity ceaſe to be the Boaſt of your Nation! Conſult your Hiſtory, examine your Records of former Tranſactions, nay conſult the Hiſtories of the many arbitrary States and Kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhow us a ſingle Inſtance of Men being condemned to Death for the moſt Capital Crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the Poſſibility of a Trial, and that too by Laws made expreſsly for the Purpoſe, and which had no Exiſtence at the Time of the Fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe Proceedings to the Genius and Principles of your Laws and Conſtitution, the Taſk will become more difficult when we call upon our miniſterial Enemies to juſtify, not only Meaſures which have been condemned, and by Heatley, but involving the Innocent in the Puniſhment with the Guilty, and, for the Act of thirty or forty, to bring Poverty, Diſtreſs, and Calamity, on thirty Thouſand Souls, who were not your Enemies, but your Friends, Brethren, and Fellow Subjects.

It would be ſome Conſolation to us if the Catalogue of American Oppreſſions were cloſed here. It gives us Pain to be reduced to the Neceſſity of reminding you, that under the Confidence repoſed in the Faith of Government, pledged in a Royal Charter from a Britiſh Sovereign, the Forefathers of the preſent Inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts Bay left their former Habitations, and eſtabliſhed that great, flouriſhing, and loyal Colony. without Hearing, or being charged with a Forfeiture of their Rights, without being heard, without being tried, without Law, and without Offence, by an Act of Parliament their Charter is deſtroyed, their Liberties taken away, their Conſtitution and Form of Government changed, and all this upon no better Preſence than becauſe in one of their Towns a Duty was impoſed on ſome Merchandiſe, ſaid to belong to one of the Inhabitants, and becauſe the Miniſtry were of Opinion that ſuch high Meaſures were neceſſary to compel due Subordination and Obedience to their Meaſures.

Theſe are ſtyled the only Capital Grievances under which we labour. The Inſolence and Inſolvency, raſh, and wicked Governors having been puniſhed, the Aſſemblies being ſuſpended, for aſſerting the Rights of Legiſlation, by ſtupid and ignorant Dependants on great Men advanced to the Seats of Juſtice, and to other Places of Truſt and Importance, the Reſtrictions on Commerce, and a great Variety of leſſer Evils, the Recital of which is almoſt loſt under the Weight and Number of greater and more poignant Calamities.

Theſe are the Conſequences of the miniſterial Plan for enſlaving us. Theſe are the Conſequences of Meaſures to take our Property from us, to deprive us of that valuable Right of Trial by Jury, to ſeize our Perſons and tranſport us to Great Britain, to blockade our Ports, to deſtroy our Trade, and change our Forms of Government, would occaſion, and have occaſioned, great Diſcontent in all the Colonies, which might have diſpoſed them to oppoſe theſe Meaſures, an Act was paſſed to protect, indemnify, and ſcreen from Puniſhment, ſuch as might be guilty even of Murder in endeavouring to carry their oppreſſive Edicts into Execution; by the ſame Act, the Dominion of Canada is to be ſo extended, modelled, and governed, as that, by being diſunited from us, detached from our Intereſts, by civil as well as religious Prejudices, that by their Numbers, daily increaſing with Catholick Emigrants from Europe, and by the Command they muſt neceſſarily have in the Diſpoſition of Offices of Profit and Truſt, they may become formidable to us, and on Occaſion be fit Inſtruments in the Hands of Power to reduce the ancient free Proteſtant Colonies to the ſame ſtate of Bondage and Miſery with themſelves.

Theſe Conſiderations ſufficiently point out the Object of the Act; and in this View, being dangerous and deſtructive to our Liberty and Quiet, we cannot forbear conſidering it as hoſtile to Britiſh America. Superadded to theſe Conſiderations, we cannot help deploring the unhappy Condition to which it muſt reduce the many Engliſh Settlers who, encouraged by the Royal Proclamations, relying on the Faith of Government, and confiding in the Enjoyment of all their Rights, have purchaſed Eſtates in that Country. They are now the Subjects of an arbitrary Government, deprived of Trial by Jury, and when impriſoned unable even to claim the Benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act, that great Bulwark and Preſervative of Engliſh Liberty; nor can we ſuppreſs our Aſtoniſhment that a Britiſh Parliament ſhould ever conſent to eſtabliſh in that Country a Syſtem of Government that has diſgraced your Iſland in Blood, and diſperſed Impiety, Bigotry, Perſecution, Murder, and Rebellion, through every Part of the World.

Before we ſtate your State of Facts, let us beſeech you to conſider to what Cauſes they are owing. Admit that the Miniſtry, by the Powers of Britain, and the Aſſiſtance of our Roman Catholick Neighbours, ſhould be able to carry the Point of Taxation, and reduce us to a State of perfect Humiliation and Slavery. Such an Enterpriſe would doubtleſs make ſome Addition to your already heavy Debt, which already preſſes down your Liberties, and fills you with Diſcontent and Uneaſineſs. We preſume, alſo, that your Commerce will flouriſh for the Benefit of Government. However, ſuppoſe you ſhould prove victorious, in what Condition will you then be? What Advantages, or what Laurels, will you reap from ſuch a Conqueſt?

Will not a Miniſtry, with the ſame Armies, enſlave you? It may be ſaid, you will ceaſe to pay them? But remember, the Taxes from America, the Wealth, and we may add the Men, and particularly the Roman Catholicks, of this vaſt Continent, will then be in the Power of your Enemies; nor will you have any Reaſon to expect that, after making Slaves of us, many among us ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt in reducing you to the ſame abject State.

Do not treat this as chimerical. Know, that in leſs than Half a Century the Quitrents reſerved to the Crown, from the numberleſs Grants of this vaſt Continent, will pour large Streams of Wealth into the Royal Coffers; and if ſo this be added the Power of taxing America at Pleaſure, the Crown will be rendered independent on you for Supplies, and will poſſeſs more Treaſure than may be neceſſary to purchaſe the *Remains of Liberty* in your Iſland. In a Word, take Care that you do not fall into the Pit that is preparing for us.

We believe there is yet much Virtue, much Juſtice, and much publick Spirit, in the Engliſh Nation. To that Juſtice we now appeal. You have been told that we are ſeditious, impatient of Government, and diſpoſed to Independency. Be aſſured that theſe are not Facts, but Calumnies. Permit us to be as free as yourſelves, and we ſhall ever eſteem our Union with you to be our greateſt Glory and our greateſt Happineſs; we ſhall ever be ready to contribute all in our Power to the Welfare of the Empire; we ſhall conſider your Enemies as our Enemies, and your Intereſts as our own.

But if you are determined that your Miniſters ſhall wantonly ſport with the Rights of Mankind, if neither the Voice of Juſtice, the Dictates of the Law, the Principles of the Conſtitution, or the Suggeſtions of Humanity, can reſtrain your Hands from ſhedding human Blood in ſuch an impious Cauſe, we muſt then tell you that we never will ſubmit to be Hewers of Wood or Drawers of Water for any Miniſtry or Nation in the World.

Place us in the ſame Situation that we were at the Cloſe of the laſt War, and our former Harmony will be reſtored.

But leſt the ſame Supineneſs, and the ſame Inattention to our common Intereſt, which you have for ſeveral Years ſhown, ſhould continue, we think it prudent to anticipate the Conſequences.

By the Deſtruction of the Trade of Boſton, the Miniſtry have endeavoured to induce Submiſſion to their Meaſures. The like Fate may befal us all; we will endeavour, therefore, to live without Trade, and recur for Subſiſtence to the Fertility and Bounty of our native Soil, which will afford us all the Neceſſaries and ſome of the Conveniencies of Life. We have ſuſpended our Importation from Great Britain and Ireland; and in leſs than a Year's Time, unleſs our Grievances ſhould be redreſſed, ſhall diſcontinue our Exports to thoſe Kingdoms and the Weſt Indies.

It is with the utmoſt Regret, however, that we find ourſelves compelled, by the over-ruling Principles of Self-preſervation, to adopt Meaſures detrimental in their Conſequences to Numbers of our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain and Ireland; but we hope that the Magnanimity and Juſtice of the Britiſh Nation will furniſh a Parliament of ſuch Wiſdom, Independence, and publick Spirit, as may ſave the violated Rights of the whole Empire from the Devices of wicked Miniſters and evil Counſellors, whether in or out of Office, and thereby reſtore that Harmony, Friendſhip, and fraternal Affection, between all the Inhabitants of his Majeſty's Kingdoms and Territories, ſo ardently wiſhed for by every true and honeſt American.

The CONGRESS *then reſumed the Conſideration of the Memorial to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies; and the ſame being debated by Paragraphs and amended, was approved, and is as follows.*

To the INHABITANTS *of the* COLONIES *of* New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, *and* Providence *Plantations*, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, *the Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, *and* South Carolina.

FRIENDS, and FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

WE, the Delegates appointed by the good People of the above Colonies to meet at Philadelphia in September laſt, for the Purpoſes mentioned by our reſpective Conſtituents, have, in Purſuance of the Truſt repoſed in us, aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the important Matters recommended to the Congreſs. Our Reſolutions thereupon will be herewith communicated to you; but as the Situation of publick Affairs grows daily more and more alarming, and as it may be more ſatisfactory to you to be informed by us in a collective Body, than in any other Manner, of thoſe Sentiments that have been approved, upon a full and free Diſcuſſion by the Repreſentatives of ſo great a Part of America, we eſteem ourſelves obliged to add this Addreſs to theſe Reſolutions.

In every Caſe of Oppoſition by a People to their Rulers, or of one State to another, Duty to Almighty God, the Creator of all, requires that a true and impartial Judgment be formed of the Meaſures leading to ſuch Oppoſition, and of the Cauſes by which it has been provoked, or call in any Degree be juſtified; that neither Affection on the one Hand, nor Reſentment on the other, being permitted to give a wrong Biaſs to Reaſon, it may be enabled to take a diſpaſſionate View of all the Circumſtances, and ſettle the publick Conduct on the ſolid Foundations of Wiſdom and Juſtice.

From Councils thus tempered ariſe the ſureſt Hopes of the Divine Favour, the firmeſt Encouragement to the Parties engaged, and the ſtrongeſt Recommendation of their Cauſe to the reſt of Mankind.

With Minds deeply impreſſed by a Senſe of theſe Truths, we have diligently, deliberately, and calmly, inquired into, and conſidered, thoſe Exertions both of the legiſlative and executive Power of Great Britain, which have excited ſo much Uneaſineſs in America; and have, with equal Fidelity and Attention, conſidered the Conduct of the Colonies. Upon the Whole, we find ourſelves reduced to the diſagreeable Alternative of being ſilent, and betraying the Innocent, or of ſpeaking out and cenſuring thoſe we wiſh to revere. In making our Choice of theſe diſtreſſing Difficulties, we prefer the Courſe dictated by Honeſty, and a Regard for the Welfare of our Country.

Soon after the Concluſion of the late War, there commenced a memorable Change in the Treatment of theſe Colonies. By a Statute made in the fourth Year of the preſent Reign, a Time of *profound Peace*, alledging "the Expediency of new Proviſions and Regulations for extending the Commerce between Great Britain and his Majeſty's Dominions in America, and the *Neceſſity of raiſing a Revenue* in the ſaid Dominions, for defraying the Expenſes of *defending*, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame," the *Commons of Great Britain* undertook to *give* and *grant* to his Majeſty many Rates and Duties, to be paid in theſe Colonies. To enforce the Obſervance of this Act, it preſcribes a great Number of ſevere Penalties and Forfeitures; and, in two Sections, makes a remarkable Diſtinction between the Subjects in Great Britain and thoſe in America. By the one, the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred *there* are to be recovered in any of the King's Courts of *Record* at *Weſtminſter*, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; and by the other, the Penalties and Forfeitures incurred *here* are to be recovered in any Court of Record, or in any Court of *Admiralty* or *Vice Admiralty*, *at the Election of the Informer or Proſecutor*.

The Inhabitants of theſe Colonies, confiding in the Juſtice of Great Britain, were ſcarcely allowed *ſufficient* Time to receive and conſider this Act, before another, well known by the Name of the *Stamp Act*, and paſſed in the fifth Year of this Reign, engroſſed their whole Attention. By this Statute, the Britiſh Parliament *exerciſed*, in the moſt explicit Manner, a Power of *taxing us*; and, extending the Juriſdiction of Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice Admiralty* in the Colonies to Matters ariſing within the Body of a County, directed the numerous Penalties and Forfeitures thereby inflicted to be recovered in the ſaid Courts.

In the ſame Year, a Tax was impoſed upon us, by an Act eſtabliſhing ſeveral new Fees in the Cuſtoms. In the next Year, the Stamp Act was repealed; not becauſe it was founded in an erroneous Principle, but, as the repealing Act recites, becauſe "the Continuance thereof would be attended with many Inconveniencies, and might be productive of Conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial Intereſt of Great Britain."

In the ſame Year, and by a ſubſequent Act, it was declared, "that "his Majeſty in Parliament, of Right, had Power to bind the People of "theſe Colonies by Statutes IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

In the ſame Year, another Act was paſſed for impoſing Rates and Duties payable in theſe Colonies. In this Statute, the Commons, avoiding the Terms of *giving* and *granting*, "humbly beſought his Majeſty that it might be enacted, &c." But, from a Declaration in the Preamble, that the Rates and Duties were "in Lieu of" ſeveral others, granted by the Statute firſt before mentioned *for raiſing a Revenue*, and from ſome other Expreſſions, it appears that theſe Duties were intended *for that Purpoſe*.

In the next Year (1767) an Act was made "to enable his Majeſty to put the Cuſtoms, and *other Duties* in America, under the Management of Commiſſioners, &c." and the King thereupon erected the preſent expenſive Board of Commiſſioners, for the expreſs Purpoſe of carrying into Execution the ſeveral Acts relating to the *Revenue* and Trade in *America*.

After the Repeal of the Stamp Act, having again aſſigned ourſelves to our ancient unſuſpicious Affections for the Parent State, and anxious to avoid any Controverſy with her, in Hopes of a favourable Alteration in Sentiments and Meaſures towards us, we did not preſs our Objections againſt the above mentioned Statutes made ſubſequent to that Repeal.

Adminiſtration, attributing to trifling Cauſes a Conduct that really proceeded from generous Motives, were encouraged, in the ſame Year (1767) to make a bolder Experiment on the Patience of America.

By a Statute, commonly called the *Gloſs, Paper, and Tea Act*, made fifteen Months after the Repeal of the *Stamp Act*, the Commons of Great Britain reſumed their former Language, and again undertook to "*give* and *grant* Rates and Duties to be paid in theſe Colonies," for the expreſs Purpoſe of "*raiſing a Revenue*, to defray the Charges of the *Adminiſtration of Juſtice*, the Support of *civil Government*, and *defending* the King's Dominions," on this Continent. The Penalties and Forfeitures incurred under this Statute are to be recovered *in the ſame Manner* with thoſe mentioned in the foregoing Acts.

To this Statute, ſo naturally tending to diſturb the Tranquillity then univerſal throughout the Colonies, Parliament, in the ſame Seſſion, added another, no leſs extraordinary.

Ever ſince the making the preſent Peace, a ſtanding Army has been kept in theſe Colonies. From Reſpect for the Mother Country, the innovation was not only tolerated, but the Provincial Legiſlatures generally made Proviſion for ſupplying the Troops.

The Aſſembly of the Province of New York, having paſſed an Act of this Kind, but differing in ſome Articles from the Directions of the Act of Parliament made in the *fifth* Year of this Reign, the Houſe of Repreſentatives in that Colony was prohibited, by a Statute made in the Seſſion laſt mentioned, from making any Bill, Order, Reſolution, or Vote, except for adjourning or chooſing a Speaker, until Proviſion ſhould be made by the ſaid Aſſembly for furniſhing the Troops within that Province, not only with all ſuch Neceſſaries as were required by the Statute *which they were charged with diſobeying*, but alſo with thoſe required by two other *ſubſequent* Statutes, which were declared to be in Force until the twenty fourth Day of March 1769.

Theſe Statutes of the Year 1767 revived the Apprehenſions, and Diſcontents, that had entirely ſubſided on the Repeal of the *Stamp Act*; and, amidſt the juſt Fears and Jealouſies thereby occaſioned, a Statute was made in the next Year (1768) to eſtabliſh Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice Admiralty* on a new Model, expreſsly for the End of more *effectually* recovering the *Penalties* and *Forfeitures* inflicted by Acts of Parliament, framed for the Purpoſe of *raiſing a Revenue* in America, &c.

The immediate Tendency of theſe Statutes is to ſubvert the Right of having a Share in Legiſlation, by rendering Aſſemblies uſeleſs; the Right of Property, by taking the Money of the Coloniſts without their Conſent; the Right of Trials by Jury, by ſubſtituting in their Place Trials in Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts, where ſingle Judges preſide, holding their Commiſſions during Pleaſure; and unduly to influence the Courts of common Law, by rendering the Judges thereof totally dependent on the Crown for their Salaries.

Theſe Statutes, not to mention many others exceedingly exceptionable, compared one with another, will be found, not only to form a regular Syſtem, in which every Part has great Force, but alſo a pertinacious Adherence to that Syſtem for ſubjugating theſe Colonies, that are not, and from local Circumſtances cannot, be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, to the uncontroulable and unlimited Power of Parliament, in Violation of their undoubted Rights and Liberties, in Contempt of their humble and repeated Supplications.

This Conduct muſt appear equally aſtoniſhing and unjuſtifiable, when it is conſidered how unprovoked it has been by any Behaviour of theſe Colonies. From their firſt Settlement, their bittereſt Enemies never fixed on any of them a Charge of Diſloyalty to their Sovereign, or Diſaffection to their Mother Country. In the Wars ſhe has carried on, they have exerted themſelves, whenever required, in giving her Aſſiſtance; and have rendered her Services, which ſhe has publickly acknowledged to be extremely important. Their Fidelity, Duty, and Uſefulneſs, during the laſt War, were frequently and affectionately confeſſed by his late Majeſty, and the preſent King.

The Reproaches of thoſe who are moſt unfriendly to the Freedom of America are principally levelled againſt the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, but with what little Reaſon will appear by the following Declarations of a Perſon, the Truth of whoſe Evidence, in their Favour, will not be queſtioned. Governour Bernard thus addreſſes the two Houſes of Aſſembly, in his Speech on the 24th of April 1762: "The Unanimity and Deſpatch with which you have complied with the *Requiſitions of his Majeſty* require my particular Acknowledgment, and it gives me additional Pleaſure to obſerve that you have therein acted under no other Influence than a due Senſe of your Duty, both as Members of a general Empire, and as the Body of a particular Province."

In another Speech, on the 27th of May, in the ſame Year, he ſays: "Whatever ſhall be the Event of the War, it muſt be no ſmall Satisfaction to us that this Province hath contributed its full Share to the Support of it. *Every Thing that hath been required of it hath been complied with*, and the Execution of the Powers committed to me for raiſing the Provincial Troops hath been as full and complete as the Grant of them. Never before were Regiments ſo eaſily levied, ſo well compoſed, and ſo early in the Field, as they have been this Year; the common People ſeemed to be animated with the Spirit of the General Court, and to vie with them in their Readineſs to ſerve the King."

Such was the Conduct of the People of the Maſſachuſetts Bay during the laſt War. As to their Behaviour before that Period, it ought not to have been forgot in Great Britain, that not only on every Occaſion they had conſtantly and cheerfully complied with the frequent Royal Requiſitions, but that chiefly by their vigorous Efforts Nova Scotia was ſubdued in 1720, and Louiſbourg in 1745.

Foreign Quarrels being ended, and the domeſtick Diſturbances that quickly ſucceeded, on Account of the Stamp Act, being quieted by its Repeal, the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts Bay tranſmitted an humble Addreſs of Thanks to the King and divers Noblemen, and ſoon after paſſed a Bill for granting Compenſation to the Sufferers in the Diſorder occaſioned by that Act.

Theſe Circumſtances, and the following Extracts from Governour Bernard's Letters, in 1768, to the Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State, clearly ſhow with what grateful Tenderneſs they ſtrove to bury in Oblivion the unhappy Occaſion of the late Diſorders, and with what reſpectful Reluctance they endeavoured to eſcape other Subjects of future Controverſy. "The Houſe (ſays the Governour) from the Time of opening "the Seſſion to this Day, has ſhown a Diſpoſition to *avoid* all Diſputes "with me; every Thing having paſſed with as much good Humour as "I could deſire, except only their continuing to act in *addreſſing* the "King, *remonſtrating* to the Secretary of State, and *employing* a Separate "Agent. It is the *Importance of this Innovation*, without any Willfulneſs of my own, which induces me to make this Remonſtrance, at a "Time when I have a fair Proſpect of having, *in all other Buſineſs*, nothing but Good to ſay of the Proceedings of the Houſe."*

"They have acted *in all Things*, even in their Remonſtrance, with "*Temper and Moderation*; they have *avoided* ſome Subjects of Diſpute, "and have laid a Foundation for *removing* ſome Cauſes of former Alienation."†

"I ſhall make ſuch a prudent and proper Uſe of this Letter as, I hope, "will perfectly reſtore the Peace and Tranquillity of this Province; for "which Purpoſe, *conſiderable Steps have been made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives*."‡

The Vindication of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, contained in theſe Letters, will have greater Force if it be conſidered that they were written ſeveral Months after the freſh Alarm given to the Colonies by the Statutes paſſed in the preceding Year.

In this Place, it ſeems proper to take Notice of the Inſinuation in one of theſe Statutes, that the Interference of Parliament was *neceſſary* to provide for "defraying the Charge of the *Adminiſtration of Juſtice*, the Support "port of *civil Government*, and defending the King's Dominions in "America."

As to the two firſt Articles of Expenſe, every Colony had made ſuch Proviſion as by their reſpective Aſſemblies, the beſt Judges on ſuch Occaſions, was thought expedient, and ſuitable to their ſeveral Circumſtances. Reſpecting the laſt, it is well known, to all Men the leaſt acquainted with American Affairs, that the Colonies were eſtabliſhed, and have generally defended themſelves, without the leaſt Aſſiſtance from Great Britain; and that, at the ſame Time of her *taxing* them by the Statutes before mentioned, moſt of them were labouring under very heavy Debts, contracted in the laſt War. So far were they from ſparing their Money, when their Sovereign, conſtitutionally, aſked their Aids, that during the Courſe of that War Parliament repeatedly made them Compenſations for the Expenſe of thoſe ſtrenuous Efforts, which, conſulting their Zeal rather than their Strength, they had cheerfully incurred.

Severe as the Acts of *Parliament* before mentioned are, yet the Conduct of *Adminiſtration* has been equally injurious and irritating to this devoted Country. Under Pretence of governing them, ſo many new Inſtitutions, uniformly rigid and dangerous, have been introduced, as could only be expected from inceniſed Maſters, for collecting the Tribute, or rather the Plunder, of conquered Provinces.

By an Order of the King, the Authority of the Commander in Chief, and under him of the Brigadier Generals, *in Time of Peace*, is rendered *ſupreme* in all the civil Governments in *America*; and thus, an uncontroulable military Power is veſted in Officers not known to the Conſtitution of theſe Colonies.

A large Body of Troops and a conſiderable Armament of Ships of War, have been ſent to aſſiſt in taking their Money without their Conſent. Expenſive and oppreſſive Offices have been multiplied, and the Arts of Corruption induſtriouſly practiſed to divide and deſtroy. The Judges of the Admiralty and the Vice Admiralty Courts are empowered to receive their Salaries and Fees from the Effects to be condemned by themſelves; the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms are empowered to break open and enter Houſes without the Authority of any civil Magiſ-

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* January 21, 1768.
† January 30, 1768.
‡ February 2, 1768.

trate, founded on legal Information, Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependent on the Crown for their Commissions and Salaries. A Court has been established at Rhode Island, for the Purpose of taking Colonists to England to be tried. Humble and reasonable Petitions from the Representatives of the People have been frequently treated with Contempt, and Assemblies have been repeatedly and arbitrarily dissolved.

From some few Instances, it will sufficiently appear on what Pretences of Justice those Dissolutions have been founded.

The Tranquillity of the Colonies having been again disturbed, as has been mentioned, by the Statutes of the Year 1767, the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State, in a Letter to Governour Bernard, dated April 22, 1768, censures the "*Presumption*" of the House of Representatives, for "resolving upon a Measure of so inflammatory a Nature *as* "*that of writing to the other Colonies on the Subject of their intended Repre-* "*sentations against some late Acts of Parliament*;" then declares, that "his "Majesty considers this Step as evidently tending to create unwar- "rantable Combinations, to excite an unjustifiable Opposition to the "constitutional Authority of Parliament; and afterwards adds, it is *the* "*King's Pleasure*, that as soon as the General Court is again assembled, "at the Time prescribed by the Charter, you should require of the House "of Representatives, in his Majesty's Name, to *rescind* the Resolution "which gave Birth to the circular Letter from the Speaker, and to "declare their Disapprobation of, and Dissent to, that rash and hasty "Proceeding."

"If the new Assembly should refuse to comply with his Majesty's rea- "sonable Expectation, it is the King's Pleasure that you should immedi- "ately dissolve them."

This Letter being laid before the House, and the Resolution not being rescinded according to the Order, the Assembly was dissolved. A Letter of a similar Nature was sent to other Governours, to procure Resolutions approving the Conduct of the Representatives of Massachusetts Bay to be *rescinded* also; and the Houses of Representatives in other Colonies refusing to comply, the Assemblies were dissolved.

These Mandates spoke a Language to which the Ears of English Subjects had, for several Generations, been Strangers. The Nature of Assemblies implies a Power and Right of Deliberation; but these Commands, proscribing the Exercise of Judgment on the Propriety of the Requisitions made, left to the Assemblies only the Election between dictated Submission and the threatened Punishment; a Punishment too founded on no other Act than such as is deemed innocent even in Slaves, of agreeing in *Petitions* for Redress of Grievances that equally affected all.

The hostile and unjustifiable Invasion of the Town of Boston soon followed these Events, in the same Year; though that Town, the Province in which it is situated, and all the Colonies, from Abhorrence of a Contest with their Parent State, permitted the Execution even of those Statutes, against which they so unanimously were complaining, remonstrating, and supplicating.

Administration, determined to subdue a Spirit of Freedom, which English Ministers should have *rejoiced* to cherish, entered into a monopolizing Combination with the East India Company, to send to this Continent vast Quantities of Tea, an Article on which a Duty was laid by a Statute that in a particular Manner attacked the Liberties of America, and which therefore the Inhabitants of these Colonies had resolved not to import. The Cargo sent to South Carolina was stored, and not allowed to be sold. Those sent to Philadelphia and New York were not permitted to be landed. That sent to Boston was destroyed, because Governour Hutchinson would not suffer it to be returned.

On the Intelligence of these Transactions arriving in Great Britain, the publick-spirited Town last mentioned was singled out for Destruction, and it was determined the Province it belongs to should partake of its Fate. In the last Session of Parliament, therefore, were passed the *Acts* for shutting up the Port of Boston, indemnifying the Murders of the Inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and changing their chartered Constitution of Government. To enforce these Acts, that Province is again invaded by a Fleet and Army.

To mention these outrageous Proceedings is sufficient to explain them; for though it is pretended that the Province of Massachusetts Bay has been particularly disrespectful to Great Britain, yet, in Truth, the Behaviour of the People in other Colonies has been an equal "Opposition "to the Power assumed by Parliament." No Step, however, has been taken against any of the rest. This artful Conduct conceals several Designs: It is expected that the Province of Massachusetts Bay will be irritated into some violent Action that may displease the rest of the Continent, or that may induce the People of Great Britain to approve the meditated Vengeance of an imprudent and exasperated Ministry.

If the unexampled pacifick Temper of that Province shall disappoint this Part of the Plan, it is hoped the other Colonies will be so far intimidated as to desert their Brethren, suffering in a common Cause; and that thus, disunited, all may be subdued.

To promote these Designs, another Measure has been pursued. In the Session of Parliament last mentioned, an Act was passed for changing the Government of Quebeck; by which Act, the Roman Catholick Religion, instead of being tolerated, as stipulated by the Treaty of Peace, is established, and the People there deprived of the Right to an Assembly, Trials by Jury, and the English Laws in civil Cases abolished, and instead thereof the French Laws established, in direct Violation of his Majesty's Promise by his Royal Proclamation, under the Faith of which many English Subjects settled in that Province, and the Limits of that Province are extended so as to comprehend those vast Regions that lie adjoining to the southernly and westernly Boundaries of these Colonies.

The Authors of this arbitrary Arrangement flatter themselves that the Inhabitants, deprived of Liberty, and artfully provoked against those of another Religion, will be proper Instruments for assisting in the Oppression of such as differ from them in Modes of Government and Faith.

From the Detail of Facts herein before recited, as well as from authentick Intelligence received, it is clear, beyond a Doubt, that a Resolution is formed, and now is carrying into Execution, to extinguish the Freedom of these Colonies, by subjecting them to a despotick Government.

At this unhappy Period, we have been authorised and directed to meet and consult together for the Welfare of our common Country. We accepted the important Trust with Diffidence, but have endeavoured to discharge it with Integrity. Though the State of these Colonies would certainly justify other Measures than we have advised, yet weighty Reasons determined us to prefer those which we have adopted. In the first Place, it appeared to us a Conduct becoming the Character these Colonies have ever sustained, to perform, even in the Midst of the unnatural Distresses and imminent Dangers that surround them, every Act of Loyalty; and therefore, we were induced to offer, once more, to his Majesty, the Petitions of his faithful and oppressed Subjects in America. Secondly, regarding with the tender Affection which we knew to be so universal among our Countrymen the People of the Kingdom from which we derive our Original, we could not forbear to regulate our Steps by an Expectation of receiving full Conviction that the Colonists are equally dear to them. Between these Provinces and that Body subsists the social Band which we ardently wish *may never* be dissolved, and which *cannot* be dissolved until their Minds shall become *indisputably hostile*, or their *Inattention* shall permit those who are thus hostile to persist in prosecuting with the Powers of the Realm the destructive Measures already operating against the Colonists, and, in either Case, shall reduce the latter to such a Situation that they shall be compelled to renounce every Regard but that of Self-preservation. Notwithstanding the Vehemence with which Affairs have been impelled, they have not yet reached that fatal Point. We do not incline to accelerate their Motion, already alarmingly rapid; we have chosen a Method of Opposition that does not preclude a hearty Reconciliation with our Fellow Citizens on the other Side of the Atlantick. We deeply deplore the urgent Necessity that presses us to an immediate Interruption of Commerce, that may prove injurious to them. We trust they will acquit us of any unkind Intentions towards them, by reflecting that we subject ourselves to similar Inconveniencies; that we are driven, by the Hands of Violence, into unexperienced and unexpected publick Convulsions, and that we are contending for Freedom, so often contended for by our Ancestors.

The People of England will soon have an Opportunity of declaring their Sentiments concerning our Cause. In their Piety, Generosity, and good Sense, we repose high Confidence; and cannot, upon a Review of past Events, be persuaded that *they*, the Defenders of true Religion, and the Asserters of the Rights of Mankind, will take Part against their affectionate Protestant Brethren in the Colonies, in Favour of *our open* and *their own secret* Enemies, whose Intrigues, for several Years past, have been wholly exercised in sapping the Foundations of civil and religious Liberty.

Another Reason that engaged us to prefer the commercial Mode of Opposition arose from an Assurance that this Mode will prove efficacious, if it be persisted in with Fidelity and Virtue; and that your Conduct will be influenced by these laudable Principles, cannot be questioned. Your own Salvation, and that of your Posterity, now depends upon yourselves. You have already shown that you entertain a proper Sense of the Blessings you are striving to retain. Against the temporary Inconveniencies you may suffer from a Stoppage of Trade, you will weigh in the opposite Balance the endless Miseries you and your Descendents must endure from an established arbitrary Power. You will not forget the Honour of your Country, that must, from your Behaviour, take its Title, in the Estimation of the World, to Glory, or to Shame; and you will, with the deepest Attention, reflect, that if the peaceable Mode of Opposition recommended by us be broken, and rendered ineffectual, as your cruel and haughty ministerial Enemies, from a contemptuous Opinion of your Firmness, insolently predict will be the Case, you must inevitably be reduced to choose either a more dangerous Contest, or a final, ruinous, and infamous Submission.

Motives thus cogent, arising from the Emergency of your unhappy Condition, must excite your utmost Diligence and Zeal, to give all possible Strength and Energy to the pacifick Measures calculated for your Relief; but we think ourselves bound, in Duty, to observe to you, that the Schemes agitated against these Colonies have been so conducted as to render it prudent that you should extend your Views to the most unhappy Events, and be in all Respects prepared for every Contingency. Above all Things, we earnestly entreat you, with Devotion of Spirit, Penitence of Heart, and Amendment of Life, to humble yourselves, and implore the Favour of Almighty God, and we fervently beseech his Divine Goodness to take you into his gracious Protection.

QUEBECK, *September* 22.

LAST Sunday Afternoon, about five o'Clock, arrived in the Bason before this City the Ship Canadian, Captain William Abbott, in sixty Days from Cowes, having on Board his Excellency Major General Carleton, Captain General, Governour, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebeck, Lady Maria Carleton, with her two Children, and Lord Viscount Pitt, Son to the Earl of Chatham. They landed on the Beach about six, under a Discharge of Cannon, where they were received by the Lieutenant Governour, the Citizens, and a numerous Concourse of People, who expressed their Joy on the Occasion, by repeated Acclamations of *Long live the King*. The Regiments in Garrison, under Arms, lined the Streets on both Sides, from the Landing Place to the Castle of St. Lewis, the several Officers paying military Honours to the General as he passed; and in the Evening, the Religious Houses, and many of those of the principal Inhabitants of the upper Town, were handsomely illuminated.

On his Excellency's Landing he was complimented with the following Address, by the Chevalier De Lanaudiere: "Sir, the Arrival of your Excellency in this Province has filled the Minds of the Citizens with Joy and Gratitude, on Account of your known good Disposition towards them. May Heavens grant a long and happy Life to so illustrious a Hero, for which our Prayers are daily offered, and for the Health of your amiable Consort, whom we shall ever hold in the most respectful Remembrance."

At eight o'Clock in the Evening the Chevalier De Lanaudiere illuminated his House, which Example was followed by the other Inhabitants.

TRANSLATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY.

To his Excellency GUY CARLETON, *Esq; Major General, and Commander in Chief over the Province of Quebeck.*

SIR,

PERMIT us, when we congratulate your Excellency on your happy Return, likewise to felicitate ourselves and the Province on having you for the Protector of our Laws and religious Liberties. History will rank your Name among the bravest of Warriours and the wisest of Politicians, but Gratitude is already imprinted in the Heart of every Canadian. We know with what Firmness you have supported our Interests, and the Testimony you bore of our Fidelity to his most gracious Majesty, and the Parliament. We want Words to express our sincere Gratitude, but the universal Joy, and the fervent Expressions of Allegiance, those publick Demonstrations, on the Moment of your Excellency's Arrival with your worthy Family, are Proofs too convincing to need any Arguments to support them.

Your Name will be ever held in the highest Esteem in Canada, and you will always find the Clergy to be good and faithful Subjects.

JOHN OLIVER, Bishop of Quebeck.
H. F. GRAVE, Superiour of the Seminary.
LOUIS AUG. DE GLAPION, Superiour General of the Jesuits.
EMANUEL CRESPEL, Superiour of the Recollets.

To his Excellency GUY CARLETON, *Esq; Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebeck, &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's Canadian Subjects in the City of Quebeck are deeply impressed with the most lively Gratitude for the Protection your Excellency has afforded us, and the Care and Solicitude you have taken to render us happy and easy call upon us to congratulate you on your happy Arrival in this Metropolis.

Suffer us to express the Satisfaction we feel from the Favour which his Most Excellent Majesty, our sovereign Lord, has conferred on us, by placing you, Sir (who are very justly stiled our Protector and Father) at our Head, to rule over us, to guide and establish the Government of this Province, upon a happy, firm, and lasting Foundation, by putting in Force the Act which his Most Gracious Majesty and his Parliament have been pleased to pass for this Province. We know what we owe to your Excellency alone; the gracious Treatment of his Most Sacred Majesty, and the Parliament, are Obligations we never shall forget, but always acknowledge with the most respectful Gratitude.

We desire, through you, to offer at the Foot of the Throne of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign our Assurances of the most profound Respect, our Attachment, and inviolable Fidelity (confirmed by an Oath) and to assure him that he has no Subjects more faithful or dutiful than the Canadians; and that we will be at all Times, and on all Occasions, ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of his sacred Person, his Crown, his Parliament, and his Arms. Knowing your Prudence, Moderation, Equity, the Uprightness and Goodness of your Heart, we flatter ourselves your Administration will prove propitious to our Wishes; and that your Excellency will be pleased, according to the Tenour of the Act you have obtained in our Favour, to suffer us to participate in the Rights and Privileges of English Citizens.

We shall never cease to offer up our Prayers to Heaven for the Prosperity and Preservation of your Excellency, her Ladyship your illustrious Consort, and your Family, who will for ever be held dear in the Remembrance of the Canadians.

NEWPORT, *October* 17.

LAST Tuesday arrived here the Ship Charlotte, Captain Rogers, from London, which he left the 15th of August, and brought with him Mr. Samuel Dyre of Boston, who gives this Account of himself: That on the 6th of July last, early in the Morning, he was kidnapped by the Soldiers in Boston, in Consequence of Orders from Colonel Maddison, and carried into the Camp, confined in Irons, and kept so till early the next Morning, when he was conveyed on Board the Captain, Admiral Montagu, still in Chains. When he was first confined in the Camp, Colonel Maddison asked him who gave him Orders to destroy the Tea; to which he replied, Nobody. The Colonel said he was a damned Liar, it was King Hancock and the damned Sons of Liberty, and if he did not tell he should be sent home in the Ship Captain, where he should be hung like a Dog; then told him to prepare a good Story, as General Gage would come to examine him, &c. but General Gage never did come. He was kept on Board the Admiral's Ship three or four Days, in Irons, before she sailed. When the Ship arrived at Portsmouth, Dyre was sent up to London in Irons and examined three Times before Lord North, Lord Sandwich, and the Earl of Dartmouth, respecting the Destruction of the Tea; but finding nothing against him, they sent him back to the Ship in Irons; and when he got on Board again he was discharged, without receiving one Farthing of Wages. He then travelled up to London seventy Miles, having but six Coppers in his Pockets, and made his Complaint to the Lord Mayor, who treated him with great Humanity, as did the Sheriffs of London, and many other Gentlemen; who will supply him with any Sum of Money to carry on a Suit against those Governmental Kidnappers in Boston, in Case he can prove his Charge, for which Purpose he set out for Boston the Day he arrived here. Dyre farther said, he was offered Purses of Guineas in England to accuse certain Gentlemen in Boston with ordering him to help to destroy the Tea. We must leave Time to unfold this dark, very dark Affair of Governmental Kidnapping, which is a true Spawn of Hell, nursed up by the Church of Rome! It is practised almost every Day in France, Spain, Portugal, and almost every other Roman Catholick Country. Mr. Lee, one of the Sheriffs of London, wrote several Letters by Dyre, in his Favour, to some Gentlemen in Boston.

Last Thursday Evening, nine Minutes past seven o'Clock, we had a pretty sensible Shock of an Earthquake, and some think they felt a fainter one between eleven and twelve at Night.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, *August* 8, 1774.

THE principal Topick of Conversation is the present *Rebellion* in America, which I believe a great Number here would wish to crush with the Iron Hand of Power, while the more *sensible* and *dispassionate* Part of the People, viewing with Concern the hasty Strides which Administration has lately taken towards arbitrary Power, consider the Liberties of this Kingdom as essentially interested in the Event of the present Contest, and among even *these* a Fear prevails that the late Measures have been so cunningly devised, that, what with the Influence of *present* Self-interest on the one Hand, the unguarded Conduct of some of the Sons of Liberty on the other, and the consequent Mischief of divided Councils throughout the Colonies, America will now be forced into a tacit Surrender of the Rights of taxing themselves. But in this, I ardently wish they may be agreeably disappointed; for if that Point is once carried, although they may be indulged in an Extension of some Privileges in Trade, administered as a *sweet Potion* to wash down the *fatal Pill*, it is not difficult to foresee the Train of ill Consequences which must unavoidably result from an Acquiescence with that detestable Principle. A very few Years will introduce a Stamp Office, Excise, Taxes on Windows, and in short every Species of Oppression under which the People of this Country groan. Nothing that they eat or drink, nor even the Light they enjoy, is exempt from *Duties to Government*; and yet all *these* are found barely sufficient to support it, and pay the Interest of the immense national Debt, under the Management of Ministers, who, to support their own Power, are obliged to apply the publick Money to destroy the little publick Virtue remaining among them. Under these Circumstances it is really a melancholy Consideration that the only Opposition which in general is given to such destructive Measures is made by Men who do it from a Lust of Power in themselves; which may possibly, may probably, be applied as mischievously if they should succeed.

"The Body of Dissenters seem disposed to attempt a considerable Alteration in the new Parliament; and a good Deal of Pains has, and will be taken, to unite them in it. It is thought by many, that, as they are a numerous Body, the Ministry are very doubtful of being able to oppose them successfully; and if the Conduct of the Americans on the present Occasion is such as may affect the Manufactures and Trade of this Nation, I believe there is *no Doubt of a Change of Men and Measures*. The Dissenters are in general Friends to Liberty on Principle, and the Manufacturers will become such from *Motives* that too generally appear to be more cogent. Whatever their Motives may be, the former will be very glad of their *Assistance*, and this they cannot have except the Americans drive the Rowel into their Sides, which I heartily wish them to do as gently as they can, to answer the important Purpose."

Extract of a Letter dated September 6, 1774, *by the Rachel, Captain Simmonds, arrived at* Philadelphia *last Wednesday.*

"Since we despatched you, we have procured the Intelligence respecting the Affairs at Algiers. The Thames Frigat, just arrived here from Gibraltar on her Way to England, has on Board the British Subjects which she brought from Alziers, by Order of the Court of Great Britain, arising from the Algerines refusing to receive Mr. Fraser as our Consul. There are three armed Ships at Sea, and four still remaining in Port; but whether they mean to commence Hostilities, or not, we cannot say."

On Friday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, when EDWARD BIDDLE, Esq; was chosen Speaker.

We have Authority to assure the Publick, that the Reports which have been circulated respecting a neighbouring Governour having wrote to the Ministry, recommending certain hostile Measures against America, are without any just Foundation.

By Captain Taylor, from Barbados, we learn that on the 2d of September they had a very hard Gale of Wind at that Island, which lasted about six Hours, during which most of the Vessels in Carlile Bay parted their Cables, and drove out to Sea, but returned again without any farther Damage.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 3.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Fortune and Distinction in the Island of Antigua, *to his Correspondent in* Virginia.

I AM extremely sorry for the Disputs between England and her Colonies. I think the Bostonians acted rashly, and wish they had suffered the Tea to be landed and stored, resolving never to make Use of any of it. However, though they have not acted with all the Prudence they might have done, yet it cannot now be helped, and I hope the other Colonies will stand firmly by them; for if the Parliament carry their Point, and are at Liberty to tax us internally as they please, we are a ruined People, and I shall not after that value my Property at Half so much as I now do. I think the most probable Way to get over this is the Non-exportation and Non-importation Schemes, which no Doubt will very much injure us as well as you for a Time; but it will be better to submit to this than to be totally undone, as we must infallibly be if the People upon the Continent do not resolutely and firmly oppose the wicked Schemes that are laid for their and our Ruin. We can do nothing here; all depends upon you; and if you will but find us Provisions to save us from perishing, you may keep back Lumber, and prevent us sending any Supply to England. I shall cheerfully submit to the Loss of a Crop, or any other Inconvenience, for a Time; and I am satisfied, if Things are properly managed one Year, or less, it will be sufficient to oblige the People in England to repeal all the unjust Laws they have passed against us."

Manner of making WHITE SALT *in Normandy.* From the French.

THE Salters collect on the Sea Shore a muddy Sand, which the high Water has covered, during six or seven Days, and well impregnated with Salt. [*By the Phrase* 6 or 7 *Days, it would appear that the Matter to be charged with Salt Water was carried to the Sea Shore on Purpose; and that the Original does not mention.*] The impregnated Matter is then thrown into a convenient sloping Trench, the Bottom of which is covered with Straw. Through the Straw the Water filtrates, and is received by Barrels, or other proper Recipients, provided before-hand. The Salt is made of that Water, by boiling in an earthen Furnace, which has four leaden Boilers. [*The Bottoms of which are undoubtedly of Iron, or Copper.*] When the Water boils, the Froth, which rises abundantly, is carefully skimmed off; and as the Water diminishes more is added, the Skimming being always continued. When it thickens, it is continually stirred with a wooden Instrument, carved at the End, called a *Spoon*, until the Salt granulates. It is then taken from the Fire to purify. The Purification is effected by throwing it in Osier Hampers. When it is well dried, it is disposed for a Time in Heaps, and then carried to the Store Room. [*An Improvement to the above Method will readily occur to a Virginian: We have Wood in sufficient Plenty. A Hopper, such as we use to drain the Mush of our Peaches, would certainly be preferable to a Trench for draining the Marsh of its Salt Water. The Translator presents his best Respects to Mr.* TAIT.

D. C.

From the UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE *for June* 1774.

TUCKAN's Bermudian.] The Author of the Poem now before us is, we learn, a very young Candidate for literary Fame. This Performance, indeed, bears the Mark of Juvenility, but it likewise evinces the promising Genius of the Writer; who, if he continues to cultivate, with Ardour, his poetical Powers, will probably soon grow into considerable Favour with the Muses. Our youthful Bard, with filial and paternal Affection, laments his Absence from his Parent Country, and describes the tender and picturesque Ideas which arise in his Mind, in his Hours of Recollection, when all the Scenery of his native Soil appears before him, in soft, fond, and harmonious Numbers. *Muthy's Review.*

This Sonnet has been sung before by Waller, in Strains more warm and enthusiastick than seemed compatible with the Genius of that quaint and witty Poet. The Beauty, however, of the Scene, and the happy Temperature of the Climate, are sufficient to account for this Inspiration. Here we find a Poet in whom the Ardour of Youth, the Love of Nature, and the powerful Prepossession for his natural Soil, unite their conspiring Blaze, and animate his Strains with uncommon Force and Tenderness. It is, perhaps, to be wished that an American Poet had enlivened his Descriptions with some of those violent Tempests which disturb both the Continent and Islands; but as these occur less frequently in Bermuda, and are less compatible with the Genius of the Poem, we cannot wonder that they are omitted; and though this had been a real Fault, the Beauty of the Objects which he paints, the picturesque Manner in which they are delineated, the Propriety and Tenderness of his Sentiments, the Clearness, Force, and Pathos of his Expressions, the Sweetness, Harmony, and Dignity of his Versification, are sufficient to apologise for a Thousand Omissions. Upon the Whole, if this Poem meets with the Reception it deserves, the most sanguine Wishes of a partial Author can scarcely anticipate higher Honour or Success. *Edinburgh Magazine.*

POETS CORNER.

Hark! hark! you young Dogs, there's a Noise in the Nation,
The Governour has iſſu'd a new Proclamation.

YOU who can read no Doubt remember,
That on the firſt Day of September,
('Twas in a Hurry) *I thought fit,*
To iſſue forth a proper *Writ,*
To call the *General Court* together,
And meet at SALEM, if good Weather
I thought the Clamours would be over,
By the *fifth Day of next October*;
But now *Diſorders* have increas'd,
From *North* to South, from Weſt to Eaſt:
Reſolves, of an uncommon Nature,
You all have paſs'd, in keeneſt Satire,
In *Towns* and *Counties* out of Sight,
Which prove you are reſolv'd to fight.
Th' *Inſtructions* which *Baſhaws* gave,
With other Things, my Notice crave;
Each Noiſe and Word that's out of Seaſon,
E'en to a F——t, I deem it Treaſon:
And the diſorder'd hapleſs State
Of this ſad Province, is ſo great,
That now to me it doth appear
Too inexpedient; and I ſwear,
The Court to Salem ne'er ſhall trot,
While People are ſo curſed hot.
A Seſſion, at ſome diſtant Day,
Perhaps may tend, without Delay,
The King's good Services to crown;
The Province may promote its own.
Therefore have thought fit, and ſwear,
My true Intention to declare:
I will not meet the Court at Salem,
For their ſworn Loyalty doth fail them.
My *Baſhaws* are afraid to travel;
Excuſing them, the Truth unravel,
And hereby I excuſe, at large,
All Members abſent, and diſcharge
From giving their deſir'd Attendance,
As I on them place no Dependence.
In Spite of all my Writs could ſay,
Theſe Writs you muſt not now obey.
Ye Sheriffs, round about the Counties,
Gaolers who live upon my *Bounties*,
Go tell your Deputies around,
And Conſtables of every Town,
To put this Proclamation whole
In Towns that have a *Fountain Pale*.
Given at Boſton (now remember)
The twenty-eighth Day of September,
The 14th Year of George's Reign,
King of Great Britain, France, and Spain,
Of Ireland, and the Cape Good Hope,
Defender of the Faith and Pope.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 3.

THIS being the Day on which the GENERAL ASSEMBLY was to meet, agreeable to the Governour's Writs, a conſiderable Number of the Members attended at the Capitol; but, as his Excellency is not yet arrived from the Army, on the Ohio, his Honour the Preſident, in Conformity to the Governour's Inſtructions, was pleaſed, by Proclamation, to prorogue them to Monday next, by which Time it is expected his Excellency will be in Town to open the Seſſion.

Extract of a Letter of the 4th of Auguſt, from a Native of this Colony now in London, (who has the beſt Means of Information) to a Gentleman now in this City.

I am well convinced, if the Americans tamely ſubmit to the late Acts of Parliament relative to Boſton and Quebeck, they will, for Half a Century at leaſt, be abſolute Slaves. You cannot call that your own which is liable to be taxed on, not only for the pretended Neceſſity of Government, but when the Caprice of an abandoned profligate ——, who will ſhare the Plunder among them, directs it; nor can you think your Lives ſecure, when you are liable, upon a bare Suſpicion, to be ſeized and ſent to this virtuous Country to be tried for any capital Offence any Creature of this —— may chooſe to charge you with. The very gaols and laſt Dregs here are in high Spirits, and laugh at American Affociations, and indeed I fear the Americans will not have Reſolution (I mean many Americans, they do not want that, I know) but Forbearance and Virtue enough to deny themſelves the Gewgaws of this Country, and the only Thing that can ſave them, that is, to enter into a ſolemn League and Covenant, notwithſtanding Tommy G——e's Proclamation, not to conſume any Article of Britiſh Manufactures. This Step would infallibly bring about not only a Repeal of thoſe infernal and diabolical Acts of Parliament, but enſure to America, in future, the Lives and Properties at leaſt of her Inhabitants. "Little did we ſuſpect in America, when we were ſtraining every Nerve, and racking our Invention, to find Money and Men to aſſiſt in reducing Canada, that the Canadians, when conquered, would be employed to cut our Throats; yet it is avowedly and unanimouſly the Scheme, and Orders are actually gone out with General Carleton, the Governour, to embody 4000 French Roman Catholicks, to be officered by People of the ſame Religion, purpoſely to bring the moſt tyrannical arbitrary Acts of Parliament down the Throats of thoſe brave Americans who aided in conquering them."

Mr. PURDIE,

YOU are deſired, by the correſponding Committee of Caroline County, to publiſh in your Gazette the incloſed Apology, made before them and a great Concourſe of People, by Mr. Andrew Leckie, Merchant in Port Royal.

SAMUEL HAWES, Junior, Clerk of the Committee.

CAROLINE, *October* 26, 1774.

To the correſponding Committee of Caroline *County.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Aſſociation is deſigned to aſſert and maintain the juſt and equitable Rights and Privileges of his Majeſty's Subjects in America, which the Britiſh Parliament, by ſeveral late Acts, aim to infringe. It is therefore highly indecent and criminal in any Individual, of whatever Station, to caſt any Reflections on the Meaſure, as it is thought neceſſary, and is the general Senſe of the Gentlemen and good People of Virginia. Notwithſtanding theſe are my Sentiments, it appears, by the Teſtimony of Men of Character, on their Oath, that immediately after Colonel Edmund Pendleton's Addreſs to the People of Caroline, and the Reſolutions of the Aſſociation were read to a Company of People convened for the Purpoſe of acceding to the Aſſociation, and of raiſing Contributions for the City of Boſton, I was ſo unguarded and imprudent as to addreſs myſelf to a Negro Boy who was preſent in this indecent Manner, "Piſs Jack, turn about my Boy and ſign." I confeſs the Charge, and have no better Excuſe to offer for an Expreſſion that appears to be ſo very contemptuous of Meaſures which are generally approved than a natural and unhappy Peeviſhneſs of Temper, diſguſted on that Occaſion at the Impropriety with which thoſe Papers were delivered.

There is another heavy Charge I muſt anſwer to, the Truth of which I cannot pretend to diſpute, as it is ſupported by the ſame Kind of Proof as the firſt, namely, on Oath of Mr. Samuel Hawes, Junior. It is this: When he (Mr. Hawes) applied to Mr. John Gray, Merchant in Port Royal, who was then in Captain Edward Dixon's Store, for what Money he would contribute towards defraying the Expenſes of the Delegates, I was ſtill more imprudent, and ſaid, "Damn them all." How ſuch Words ſhould eſcape from a Perſon of my Sentiments, who have on many Occaſions, both before and after the ſigning the Aſſociation became general, expreſſed myſelf as highly pleaſed with the Choice that was made of the Gentlemen ſent from this Colony, I am, even at this Moment, greatly at a Loſs to conceive; and as there was nothing to inflame the conſtitutional and unguarded Warmth of my Temper, I muſt ſuppoſe, and hope the Publick will allow it probable, that I was either thinking of ſomething elſe (as Mr. Hawes ſays I was reading a Newſpaper) or that the Words were ſpoken without Thought or Meaning.—It is now my Duty to atone, if poſſible, for a Demeanor which has too much the Appearance of Contempt of a Meaſure concerted by a People contending for what is dear to Mankind, their Rights and Liberty. The leaſt I can do is to humbly aſk Pardon of the Aſſociators in particular; and the Friends of American Freedom in general; which I voluntarily and ſincerely do, in Preſence of this Aſſembly.

I muſt now do Juſtice to an Individual, a Gentleman of unblemiſhed Character, and a worthy Member of Society, whom I have offended, by propagating a Report of his having purchaſed, during the laſt Aſſociation, ſome Cloth of a Price much higher than that to which he was reſtricted, under ſome Colluſion with his Merchant's agreeing to make an Equivalent in ſome other Way above the limited Price. The Perſon accuſed of this low Evaſion is Mr. Walker Taliaferro. I was not baſe enough to invent the Story myſelf, but had it from another Perſon; and, on Inquiry, being ſatisfied it is groundleſs, am extremely ſorry for being inſtrumental in ſpreading it, and hope for his Forgiveneſs.

Having made this open and candid Confeſſion of my Folly, I hope to regain the Favour and good Opinion of the Publick; an Aſſurance of which would be the greateſt Conſolation I could have under the unſupportable Weight of publick Cenſure and publick Hatred.—Caroline Court Day, October 13, 1774. ANDREW LECKIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 2, 1774.

ON *Sunday* Night laſt Mrs. *Campbell*'s Houſe was broke open, and two Trunks, containing ſeventeen or eighteen Changes of Linen (ſome marked B B, and ſome S F) beſides ſundry other Clothes, and four or five Changes belonging to one of our Servants, carried away. One of the Trunks, with ſeveral Papers and Tobacco Notes it contained, was found next Morning; but a ſmall Canvas Bag, containing about 12 l. 10 s. in cut Silver, is wanting. FIVE POUNDS will be paid on Delivery of the Trunk that is miſſing with the Linens, at the Bar of the *Raleigh*, Mrs. *Campbell*'s, or the Poſt Office, and no Queſtions aſked, and TWENTY POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief, if the Trunk and Linens do not appear by *Sunday*.

BENNETT BROWNE.
SIMON FRASER.

AUGUST 4, 1774.

PURSUANT to a Decre of the High Court of Chancery of *Great Britain*, the Children of *James Henry*, who was the Nephew of *Hugh Henry*, late of the Jewel Office, in the Tower of *London*, Gentleman, who died on the 30th of *September* 1768, and the Children of *Eleanor* and *Jane*, Siſters of the ſaid *Hugh Henry*, deceaſed, are peremptorily to come in and claim their Shares of the clear Reſidue of the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Hugh Henry*, deceaſed, before *Thomas Harris*, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in *Lincoln's Inn*, *London*, before the 25th Day of *March* next; or, in Default thereof, they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

OCTOBER 25, 1774.

A PLAN and Eſtimate for opening the Navigation of *Potowmack* River above the Falls, being approved of by many Perſons intereſted therein, the following Gentlemen are appointed Truſtees by the Subſcriber, to adjuſt and ſettle all Matters relative thereto, viz. *George Waſhington*, *George Maſon*, *Thomſon Maſon*, *Bryan Fairfax*, *Daniel M'Carty*, *John Carlyle*, *John Dalton*, *William Ramſay*, *Robert Adam*, *William Ellzey*, *John Hough*, *Joſeph Janney*, *Iſrael Thompſon*, *Samuel Waſhington*, *Adam Stevens*, *Iſaac Zane*, *Robert Rutherford*, *John Rite*, *Thomas Rutherford*, *Abraham Hite*, and *Joſeph Nevill*, of *Virginia*, Gentlemen; and *Thomas Johnſon*, Junior, *Lancelot Jacques*, *Daniel Carroll*, *David Roſs*, *Robert Peter*, *John Murdock*, *Thomas Richardſon*, *Thomas Johns*, *William Deakins*, *Adam Stewart*, *Richard Thompſon*, *John Hanſon*, *Charles Beatty*, *William Beatty*, *John Cary*, *Jacob Young*, *James Marſhall*, *Daniel* and *Samuel Hughes*, *Thomas Creſap*, *Jonathan Hagar*, and *John Stull*, of *Maryland*, Gentlemen; who are requeſted to meet at *George* Town, on *Saturday* the 12th of *November*, in Order to elect and chooſe a ſmall and convenient Number of the Truſtees, who ſhall be a Committee to act for the Whole.—This Meeting is judged to be the more neceſſary, as the Subſcriber is now at Work (with what Hands he has) on the Locks at the lower Falls, on the *Maryland* Side of the River.

(2) JOHN BALLENDINE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 1, 1774.

IN Conſequence of the Death of Mr. *John Wilkins*, the Subſcriber attends this Meeting to tranſact the Buſineſs of *Phripp*, *Taylor*, and Co. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Company, or are indebted to them, are deſired to apply to

(2) JAMES TAYLOR.

*** It is expected that all who have open Accounts with *James* and *John Taylor* will now ſettle them.

For SALE,

UPWARDS of 100 Wt. of excellent WOOL, from *Engliſh* Sheep. Inquire of the Printer.

PALMOUTH, *October* 26, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon.

(II) JAMES CLELAND.

THIS is to give Notice that I intend to remove from *Mecklenburg* to *James City* County, about *Chriſtmas* next. (2) RICHARD LEIGH.

AMHERST, *October* 25, 1774.

WE ſhall leave the Colony in a ſhort Time, unleſs we meet with better Buſineſs than we have any Proſpect of at preſent.

(II) BENJAMIN POLLARD.
DAVID SHEPHERD.

For SALE,

THREE Thouſand Acres of Land in *Amelia*, lying on *Appamattox* and *Flat* Creeks, whereon is a convenient Dwelling-Houſe forty Feet ſquare, with all neceſſary Offices, and eight new Barns. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

EVERARD MEADE.

To be RENTED *for a Year, or Term of Years,*

A VERY convenient Tavern, with Stables, Kitchen, Bake-Houſe, &c. belonging to the Subſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, convenient to the lower Warehouſes, and oppoſite to Mr. *John Glaſſell*'s Store. For Terms apply to JACOB WHILLY.

For SALE, *and may be entered upon any Time in* December *next,*

THE Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now lives, in the upper End of *Hanover* County, on the main Road from *Williamſburg* to *Auguſta* Courthouſe, containing about 460 Acres. The Situation of the Place, and its Conveniencies for Trade, both in the mercantile and Ordinary Way, is ſo well known, that a Deſcription is unneceſſary. The Land is good for Grain, and about 45 Acres are now ſowed in Wheat; there is on it a good Griſt Mill which might eaſily be turned into a Merchant Mill, on a Stream that never fails in the drieſt Summers. The Buildings are good, and in good Repair, viz. a large Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen with Brick Chimnies, a large new Storehouſe, Lumber Houſe, a fine Counting Houſe with a Brick Chimney, two new Stables, a large Barn, Ordinary Houſe, &c. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. JOHN BOSWELL.

To be SOLD *on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, on the 1ſt of* December *next, by Virtue of a recorded Deed of Truſt to Meſſ.* Dreghorn, Murdoch, *and Co.*

THE Plantation whereon *John Clark* now lives, in *Lunenburg* County, containing 300 Acres of Land, which is eſteemed well adapted for the Culture of Tobacco, is conveniently ſituated to the Church and Courthouſe, with every neceſſary Improvement for the Accommodation of a ſmall Family. A Negro Fellow, and two good Work Horſes, will be ſold the ſame Day.

HENRY B. LIGHTFOOT.

For SALE,

SIX HUNDRED and NINETY SEVEN Acres of fine LAND for Tobacco, Wheat, or *Indian* Corn, lying on both Sides of *Great Blue Stone* Creek, in *Mecklenburg* County, a Mile from *Roanoke* River, about 100 Acres of which are valuable low Ground; there is on the ſaid Land a good Plantation freſh cleared, ſufficient to work eight Hands, an Overſeer's Houſe, and four forty Feet Barns. A convenient Time of Payment will be allowed. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Petersburg*.

(II) JOHN MARTIN.

To be SOLD, *at* Loudoun *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the 26th Inſtant* (November) *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

THIRTY likely NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, among whom is a Lad that has ſerved ſeven Years with a Blackſmith, ſome Houſe Women who can ſew, waſh, iron, and ſpin, two very good Wood Cutters who have been uſed to cutting and carting Wood for a Furnace, and a good Cart or Waggon Driver. Credit will be given until the 1ſt of *May* next, the Purchaſers giving Bond with Security, to bear Intereſt from the Date, if not punctually diſcharged.

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Wedneſday *the 16th Inſtant* (November) *at the Plantation formerly in the Poſſeſſion of Captain* Thomas Holt, *deceaſed, in the County of* Dinwiddie,

ALL the ſaid *Holt*'s Eſtate upon the ſaid Plantation, conſiſting of three Negroes, Stocks of Cattle, Horſes, Sheep, and Hogs, Plantation Utenſils, the Crop of Corn, Fodder, &c.—Alſo to be ſold on *Wedneſday* the 23d Inſtant (*November*) at the late Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Captain *Thomas Holt*, in *Surry* County, near *Cabin Point*, all the Eſtate in ſaid County, conſiſting of ſeven or eight Negroes, among which is a young Fellow that is a good Carter and Waterman, and a Fellow who is a Cooper, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Stocks of Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, and Hogs, the Plantation Utenſils, Crop of Corn and Fodder, a ſmall Boat, a Seine, &c.—Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 20 s. until the 20th of *November* 1775, on giving Bond with good Security; but if the Bonds are not diſcharged by the 1ſt of *December* following, they are to bear Intereſt from the Date.

(2) HENRY COCKE, Adminiſtrator.

*** Thoſe who have any Demands againſt Captain *Thomas Holt*, deceaſed, are deſired to make known the Nature and Sums of their ſeveral Demands, before or at the Days of Sale; and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make Payment, as ſoon as poſſible.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, at *Smithfield*, in *Iſle of Wight* County, on the 18th of *October*, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE with a Buckſkin ſeated Saddle, the Forefree of which is broke, and a Half Check Bridle. The Horſe is about four Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, and branded on the near Buttock NH in a Piece. He was taken by a vagrant Fellow paſſing through that Town, a low well ſet Perſon, very young to Appearance, and looks as if he was never ſhaved; had on a Coat trimmed with black Spail about the Collar and Button Holes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Thief and Horſe, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have 4 l. Reward, and if the Horſe only 50 s.

(II) BARTHOLOMEW LIGHTFOOT.

NEWCASTLE, *October* 27, 1774.

WILLIAM FURBUSH, an Apprentice Lad of mine, propoſed running in *July* laſt to buy his Time (having about a Year to ſerve) as he had been lucky, and imputed it to the Unwholeſomeneſs of this Place. I told him, on giving Bond, with Security, he might have it. He aſked Leave, which I granted, to look for Security, but has failed to return or give me the Security required.—The ſaid *Furbuſh* is about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, wears his own light Hair, has a pale Face, large Teeth, which appear when ſpeaking, and is pretty well ſtocked with Aſſurance; his Dreſs nothing remarkable, except a ſtriped *Virginia* Cloth Jack Coat. Whoever brings the ſaid Apprentice to me ſhall have 40 s. if taken within ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty Miles of this Place, and Ninepence for every Mile above fifty.

(II) BENNETT WHITE.

YORK Town, *November* 2, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, ſome Time in *Auguſt* laſt, a Negro Man named STEPNEY BLUE, who I adverriſed ſome Time ago in this Paper, and have not been ſo fortunate as yet to get him, but have been informed that he has been lately employed by ſome Gentlemen in *Fredericksburg* as a Freeman; he has a forged Paſs (as I mentioned before) in his Miſtreſs's Name (*Sarah Mingham*) which gives him Leave to hire himſelf. He has a free Woman with him, who paſſes as his Wife. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Slave, and deliver him to Mr. *Seymour Powell* in *York* Town, ſhall receive 5 l. if taken in this Colony, and 10 l. if in any other.

(2) NATHAN YANCEY.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a BAY HORSE ſix Years old, four Feet nine Inches high, has ſome White in his Forehead, and branded on the Shoulder L. Poſted, and appraiſed to 26 l.

HUMPHREY TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in ——, a BAY MARE about ten Years old, four Feet ten Inches high, has ſeveral Saddle Spots, her Mane and Foretop roughly cut off, a white Mark acroſs her Belly, and branded on the near Shoulder obſcurely, on the near Buttock with a large blotched perpendicular Stroke, an obſcure Brand on her off Shoulder, and B (with a Stroke joined to the Middle) on her off Buttock. She had on a large Bell, mended with a Patch under the Staple. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

ANNE NETHERLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a LIGHT RED STEER, three Feet two Inches high, all four of his Feet white, ſome White under his Belly, a ſmall white Spot on his Back, his Tail and ſome Part of his Face white, and marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s.

(II) THOMAS OUSLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a BAY MARE three or four Years old, four Feet five Inches high, is a natural Pacer, not docked, but branded on the near Shoulder M.—Alſo a ROAN MARE about five Years old, four Feet ſix Inches high, a Blaze in her Forehead, Part of her under Lip white, her Mane and Tail light coloured, her hind Feet and Legs white, is a natural Trotter, docked, but no Brand to be ſeen. She had on a large Bell with a Leather Collar. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l. each.

FRANCIS TUCKER.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BLACK STEER five Years old, a white Face with ſome black Spots in it, white under his Belly, all his Legs white, and marked with a Crop and Half Crop in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 2 s. 6 d.

JOHN STINSON.

TAKEN up, in *Fairfax*, a ſmall IRON GRAY HORSE about ſeven Years old, twelve Hands and a Half high, with a Switch Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder TP in a Piece.

(II) HUGH DAILEY.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

NOV. 3, 1774. } POSTSCRIPT to the VIRGINIA Gazette. { No. 121.

EDENTON, North Carolina, *October* 25, 1774.

AS we cannot be indifferent on any Occaſion that appears nearly to affect the Peace and Happineſs of our Country, and as it has been thought neceſſary, for the publick Good, to enter into ſeveral particular Reſolves, by a Meeting of Members deputed from the whole Province, it is a Duty which we owe, not only to our neareſt and dear Connections, who have concurred in them, but to ourſelves, who are eſſentially intereſted in their Welfare, to do every Thing as far as lies in our Power to teſtify our ſincere Adherence to the ſame; and we do therefore accordingly ſubſcribe this Paper, as a Witneſs of our fixed Intention and ſolemn Determination to do ſo.

ABIGAIL CHARLTON.	MARY BLOUNT.
F. JOHNSTON.	ELIZABETH CREACY.
MARGARET CATHCART,	ELIZABETH PATTERSON.
ANNE JOHNSTON.	JANE WELLWOOD.
MARGARET PEARSON.	MARY WOOLARD.
PENELOPE DAWSON.	SARAH BRADLEY.
JEAN BLAIR.	SUSANNAH VAIL.
GRACE CLAYTON.	ELIZABETH VAIL.
FRANCES HALL.	ELIZABETH VAIL.
MARY JONES.	MARY CREACY.
ANNE HALL.	MARY CREACY.
REBECCA BONDFIELD.	RUTH BENBURY.
SARAH LITTLEJOHN.	SARAH HOWCOTT.
PENELOPE BARKER.	SARAH HOSKINS.
ELIZABETH P. ORMOND.	MARY LITTLEDLE.
M. PAYNE.	SARAH VALLENTINE.
ELIZABETH JOHNSTON.	ELIZABETH CRICKETT.
MARY BONNER.	ELIZABETH GREEN.
LYDIA BONNER.	MARY RAMSAY.
SARAH HOWE.	ANNE HORNIBLOW.
LYDIA BENNET.	MARY HUNTER
MARION WELLS.	TERESIA CUNNINGHAM.
ANNE ANDERSON.	ELIZABETH ROBERTS.
SARAH MATTHEWS.	ELIZABETH ROBERTS.
ANNE HAUGHTON.	ELIZABETH ROBERTS.
ELIZABETH BRADLEY.	

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a LIGHT STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE, appears to be about fifteen Years old, thirteen Hands two Inches and a Half high, had on a Bell of about two Shillings Value, is undockt, and branded on the near Shoulder M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. (1) JOHN JAMESON.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a MOUSE COLOURED BLACK MARE about ſeven Years old, four Feet five Inches high, two Breaks and a white Spot in her Forehead, a white Spot on her left fore Leg, ſome White on her near Foot, and a roached Mane and Switch Tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

HARDIMAN BAIRD.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a BRINDLED STEER, appears to be old, four Feet and three Quarters of an Inch high, appears to have been worked, marked with a Crop, Hole, and long Underkeel, in each Ear, and both Ears ſlit out from the Hole to the End. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. (1) JOHN CHAPMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a WHITE MARE about twelve Years old, four Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, had on a Bell marked MH in a Piece, branded on the near Shoulder X, and on the near Buttock R. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

(1) ROBERT HARSTONE.

DUMFRIES, *October* 10, 1774.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 100 GUINEAS will be run for on *Tueſday* the 29th of *November* next, which is now fixed for the firſt Day of the *Dumfries* Races, the Time formerly appointed being the Day of the *Auguſta* Races. No Perſon will be allowed to ſtart a Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, for this Purſe, but an actual Member of the Club. To carry Weight for Age, viz. three Year Olds to carry ſix Stone ten Pounds, four Year Olds ſeven Stone ten Pounds, five Year Olds eight Stone ten Pounds, ſix Year Olds nine Stone ſix Pounds, and ſeven Year Olds ten Stone.——On *Wedneſday* the 30th of *November* will be run for the Town Subſcription Purſe of 50l. free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, on paying the Entrance Money, viz. a Member of the Jockey Club, or a Subſcriber to this Purſe, forty Shillings, a Non-Subſcriber five Pounds. Give and take agreeable to the Rules of Racing.——The Horſes, &c. that ſtart for either of theſe Purſes, muſt be entered with the Subſcriber, on or before *Saturday* the 26th of *November*, when a Certificate of the Age, under the Hand of the Breeder, or his Executors, or Adminiſtrators, will be required.——The Premiums, agreeable to my former Advertiſement, will be allowed for Beef, Mutton, and Veal.

RICHARD GRAHAM, Secretary.

*** The Members of the Club are deſired to meet on *Tueſday* the 8th of *November*.

ON the 10th of *December* will be expoſed to Sale the Eſtate of *Leonard Ward*, deceaſed, lying near *Kingland Ferry*, in *Cheſterfield* County. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 5l. on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Executors.

RICHARD EGLESTONE.
WILLIAM WALKER.

JUST imported in the *Grizzie*, Captain *Syme*, from *Glaſgow*, ſundry Packages of Dry Goods, conſiſting of *Iriſh* Linens, Checks, Bedticks, Shalloons, Mens and Womens Stockings, Gimblets, &c. &c. to the Amount of 200l. Sterling each Package, which will be ſold at a low Advance, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by JOHN HAMILTON.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly, on* Monday *the* 5th *of* December *next, being* Prince William *Court Day, at the Courthouſe, in the Town of* Dumfries,

THE Glebe Land of *Dettingen* Pariſh, in the ſaid County, adjoining *Weſtwood*, the Seat of the Reverend Mr. *James Scott*, the preſent Incumbent, ſituated on *Quantico* Run, about nine Miles from *Dumfries* and *Occoquis*; the Soil is good for Wheat or Tobacco, and there may be got ſome Meadow on the ſame. Six Months Credit will be given, by the Churchwardens.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, on the* 25th *of* November *next, at the Plantation of Doctor* Ewen Clements *(known by the Name of* Lowry's*)*

ALL the Stocks of CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and HORSES, on the ſaid Plantation; alſo the Crop of Wheat, and about 400 Barrels of *Indian* Corn, Plantation Utenſils, and ſundry other Things too tedious to mention. And on the 30th of *December*, being *Eſſex* Court Day, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at his late Dwelling-Houſe, in *Tappahannock*, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of ſaid *Clements*, three valuable HORSES, two RIDING CHAIRS with Harneſs, his MEDICINES and SHOP UTENSILS, and ſeveral likely *Virginia* born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed all Purchaſers to the Amount of 40s. until the 20th Day of *October* 1775, on giving Bond with approved Security to

(4) PITMAN CLEMENTS, MERIWETHER SMITH, } Adminiſtrators.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Doctor *Ewen Clements*, are deſired to make them known as ſpeedily as poſſible to *Meriwether Smith*, and the Nature of them, that Proviſion may be made for Payment; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, as no Indulgence can be given.

(4) PITMAN CLEMENTS, MERIWETHER SMITH, } Adminiſtrators.

THE Partnerſhip between *Robert Hart* and *John Marſhall* having expired the 1ſt of *July* laſt, they propoſe to ſell (or if not ſold between this and *Chriſtmas* to rent) the Houſes and Lots in *Hanover* Town now in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert Hart*, conveniently ſituated, and fitted up for publick Buſineſs, or a private Family. Alſo the Storehouſe, &c. poſſeſſed by *John Marſhall*, in *Louiſa*; and after the Expiration of Colonel *William Johnſon*'s Leaſe, the Ordinary and Land in his Poſſeſſion. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcribers, who earneſtly requeſt the Favour of all their Debtors to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in their Payments, or at leaſt in making their Settlements, where the firſt cannot be done.

ROBERT HART,
JOHN MARSHALL.

To be SOLD, *or* CHARTERED *for any Port in* Europe, *or the* Weſt Indies,

THE Ship *Weſtover*, Mr. *John Stevens* Commander, Burthen 504 Hogſheads of Tobacco, or about 13,500 Buſhels of Wheat. For Terms apply to PATRICK COUTTS.

RICHMOND, *October* 25, 1774.

Juſt imported, in the Bland, *Captain* Danby, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* Williamſburg,

A FRESH Aſſortment of MILLINERY, conſiſting of *Bath*, *Bruſſels*, and Minionet Laces, Blond and Black Laces, Edgings of all Sorts, Stomachers and Sleeve Knots, Caps of all Kinds, alſo a compleat Aſſortment of JEWELLERY, Silks and Satins, White and Coloured Gentlemens faſhionable Silk Hoſe, Childbed Linen, Baſkets, Pincuſhions, and Cradle Quilts, Ladies Riding Hats, Childrens Do. *Gresham*'s beſt Calimanco and Satin Shoes, Suits of *Dreſden* Work, and a Number of other Articles, all new. M. HUNTER.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money,*

EUROPEAN GOODS, &c. well aſſorted, and ſuitable to the Seaſon. Alſo Red and White WINES, *Weſt India* and *Northward* RUM, SUGAR, COPPER, CASTILE SOAP, SPERMACETI CANDLES, OLIVES, CAPERS, ANCHOVIES, &c. &c. Likewiſe a SCHOONER PILOT BOAT about four Years old, in good Condition, and very commodiouſly fitted for Paſſengers. For Terms, apply to me in *Norfolk*.

JAMES INGRAM.

To be SOLD,

AN exceeding neat and ſtrong one HORSE CHAIR (to carry two People) on Steel Springs, with a Leather Head and Apron, lined with light coloured Cloth, and Curtains of the ſame, with Braſs Caps to the Wheels, and Harneſs complete; made by *Barnard*, Coachmaker in *London*, only two Years ago, and very little the worſe for Wear. Inquire of Mr *Craig*, Saddler, in *Williamſburg*.

For CHARTER, *or private* SALE,

THE Ship *Neptune*, *Archibald White* Maſter, Burthen about 400 Hogſheads, or 10,000 Buſhels. For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers in *Norfolk*.

(6) ANTHONY WALKE.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, or Tobacco, on* Monday *the* 14th *of* November, *at* Louiſa *Courthouſe, being Court Day,*

A TRACT of LAND lying on *Caffey*'s Creek, containing by Eſtimation 590 Acres. This Land was purchaſed by *William Temple* of the Executors of *John Ragland*, deceaſed, and by him ſold to *Benjamin Pynes*; and is now offered for Sale, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from ſaid *Pynes* to OVERTON COSBY, and Co.

For SALE, *at publick Vendue, at* Goochland *Courthouſe, the* 21ſt *of* November, *being Court Day,*

FIVE HUNDRED Acres of Land lying in ſaid County, and adjoining the Land of *Joſiah Payne*. Bond and approved Security will be required. JOSHUA STORRS.

RICHMOND, *October* 22, 1774.

For SALE *by Auction, between the Hours of three and five in the Afternoon, on* Thurſday *the* 17th *of* November *next, at* William Bradley's *Tavern in* Peterſburg,

A LOT No. 27, on the new Street in the ſaid Town, with a Dwelling-Houſe, and other Buildings thereon, occupied by *William Beattie*, Merchant. The Buyer to depoſit 25 per Cent. of the Purchaſe Money immediately, which ſhall be forfeited if the Remainder is not paid on the 1ſt Day of *January* following, when it may be entered on; ſoon after which Time, I intend to leave the Colony.

(1) JOSEPH ELAM.

FORTY SHILLINGS *Reward*

FOR apprehending RALPH, a *Virginia* born Negro Man, about 23 Years old, five Feet eight or ten Inches high, well made, and of a yelloviſh Complexion; had on, when he went away (the Beginning of laſt Month) a blue Fearnought Waiſtcoat, white Cotton Breeches, Canvas Shirt, and coarſe Felt Hat. He took other Clothes with him, and perhaps may change his Dreſs. He is an artful Negro, and will endeavour to paſs for a free Man. Whoever delivers him to Mr. *George Turner*, at *Moſs*'s Neck, in *Caroline* County, or to the Subſcriber in *King & Queen*, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable travelling Expenſes allowed. RICHARD CORBIN, Junior.

LANEVILLE, *October* 25, 1774.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 27, 1774.

FOR the Information of all whom it may concern, I give this publick Notice that *James M'Donald* (or *M'Daniel*) Labourer, *Edward Sweny*, Butcher, *Edward Lupton*, Shoemaker, and *Patrick Ryan*, were, on the 17th Day of this preſent Month, brought to the Bar of the General Court, then ſitting, to take their Trials, for a ſuppoſed Murder by them committed in *Pittſylvania* County, where they were apprehended. *Ryan* was ſworn as a Witneſs; and the other three, being convicted of Manſlaughter, were burnt in the Hand.——It appearing to the Court that they were accuſed of a Certain Felony in the Province of *North Carolina*, they were remanded to Jail. They were tranſported to his Country as Convicts, and have been in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *John Hook*, Merchant in *Bedford*, who ſold or conſigned them to Meſſ. *Chambers* and *Montgomery*, Merchants in *Salisbury*, *North Carolina*, whence they fled from Juſtice ——M'DONALD (or *M'Daniel*) is 20 Years old, has ſhort brown curled Hair, thin Viſage, blue Eyes, of a ſlender Make, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high.—SWENY is of *M'Donald*'s Height, 32 Years old, has ſhort dark Hair, blue Eyes, a downcaſt Look, and is well made.—LUPTON is 25 Years old, has dark ſhort Hair, blue Eyes, thin Viſage, of a ſlender Make, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and is a very ſaucy impertinent Fellow.—RYAN is 25 Years old, has dark ſhort Hair, Hazle Eyes, long Viſage, a full Beard, and is 5 Feet 4 Inches high. They are all *Iriſhmen*.—— I ſhall be ready to deliver them to any Perſon, or Perſons, who may make a proper Application.

PETER PELHAM, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a DARK BAY MARE three Years old, about fourteen Hands high, a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Shoulder S. PETER EVENS.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE twelve or thirteen Years old, about thirteen Hands high, and branded on the near Shoulder I H, on the Buttock FM in a Piece, and on the off Shoulder ſomething like a Swivel ſtirrup down.

(1) JOHN NEELY.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD *cheap for ready Money, by the Subſcriber in* Francis *Street*, Williamſburg,

FINE Bottled Porter, *Taunton* Beer, *Glouceſter* Cheeſe, Negro Plaids, *Kendal* Cottons, Plain and Striped Blankets, Fine Linſeyings of different Patterns, *Yorkſhire* Cloths, Patterns for Mens Surtout Coats, with Trimmings to each, Mens fine and coarſe Hats, Velvet boaſted Hats with Roſes, Mens Boots, Womens and Childrens Leather Shoes, Mens Gloves, Womens fine *French* Kid Gloves, Guns, Silver mounted and plain Piſtols, Saddles compleat, Whips, Hair Brooms and Bruſhes, Wool and Playing Cards, Horn Lanthorns, Plaiſtering Trowels, Sets of Types for marking of Linen, Checks and Striped Holland, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Beſt *Durham* Muſtard, Blue and White Water Jugs, Chamber Pots, Quart and Pint Mugs, Milk Pans, Sage and Balm Tea Pots, Coffin Furniture, Hair Seating for Chairs, Muffins, Glaſs Salts, Vinegar Cruits, Salt, &c. &c.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

FIVE POUNDS *Reward.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at *Richmond*, the 10th Inſtant (*October*) two *Scotchmen*, Servants, viz. JAMES M'LEAN about 28 Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, ſtout made, and has loſt one of the Fingers of his right Hand; his Apparel, at the Time of his abſconding, was a Parſon-gray coloured Coat and Jacket much worn, black Plush Breeches, and a coarſe Felt Hat bound.——PATRICK M'QUIRE, by Trade a Smith and Farrier, about 45 Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, thick made of a raſcally Aſpect, and much addicted to Drink; his Apparel was a blue Coat much worn, green Jacket, blue Plush Breeches, and coarſe Felt Hat bound. Whoever ſecures the above Servants in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have the above Reward. (2) SAMUEL WOOD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 29, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, laſt *Monday*, a Negro Woman named DOLLY, the Property of Colonel *Philip Johnſon*, but has been hired to me, by the Truſtees, for almoſt four Years. I ſuſpect ſhe is harboured at one of Colonel *Johnſon*'s Quarters. I will give 10s. Reward to any Perſon who will deliver her to me, in *Williamſburg*, and I hereby forewarn all Perſons from harbouring her at their Peril. THOMAS SKINNER.

*** The Subſcriber having juſt ſet up the SHOEMAKING Buſineſs, in a Houſe the Back of the *Raleigh Tavern*, and got a Quantity of very fine Boot Legs, with a Number of *Engliſh* and *Philadelphia* Calf Skins, and good Workmen, ſhould be glad to ſerve Gentlemen and others, on ſhort Notice, for ready Money only. I ſhall be much obliged to thoſe indebted to me to make Payment this Meeting, as I may be enabled to pay my Creditors; thoſe who fail may expect that as ſoon as Law takes Place I ſhall put ſuch Accounts as are not paid into an Attorney's Hands, which will be very diſagreeable to me.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Iſle of Wight* County, a Man and Woman ſuppoſed to be runaway from *Maryland*. The Man calls himſelf JAMES GORDON, is about five Feet nine Inches high, by Trade a Dyer, of a dark Complexion, and has ſhort brown Hair; had on a light coloured Sagathy Coat, a raiſed Cotton Waiſtcoat, dirty Leather Breeches, white Thread Stockings, plated Buckles, and Country made Shoes. The Woman ſays ſhe is his Wife, and is about five Feet four Inches high, thick made, of a ruddy Complexion, and flippant Tongue; had on a black Silk Bonnet, red printed Linen Gown, blue Shalloon Petticoat, and white Shoes. They ſay they were born in *Scotland* (and ſpeak the Dialect of that Country) and came over in the *Molly*, Captain *Lamont*, and landed at *Oxford*, in *Maryland*, about ſix Months ago, and have a Receipt from the Captain, as a Diſcharge, which is ſuppoſed to be forged. They tell different Tales when ſeparated, and are ſtrongly ſuſpected of an Attempt to force a Gentleman's Deſk in this Neighbourhood, and were ſtrolling about without any Occupation. If any Perſon claims an Intereſt in them, they are deſired to apply and pay Charges. MICAJAH WILLS, Jailer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, *September* 22, 1774.

THE Subſcriber, after a Series of Misfortunes, unneceſſary to enumerate here, requeſts to meet his Creditors at *Richmond Fair*, the ſecond *Thurſday* in *November*, when he hopes that thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt him will appear with their proper Vouchers in Order to compound, as he is deſirous to make all the Satisfaction his Abilities will admit of, equally among thoſe to whom he is juſtly indebted. Thoſe who do not appear that Day, or authoriſe ſome Perſon to tranſact their Buſineſs, may not trouble themſelves to make further Application, as all the Satisfaction he can give his Creditors will be at that Time. HARTWELL MACON.

YORK Town, *October* 22, 1774.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale two Pair of exceeding fine MILLSTONES, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit; one Pair four Feet ten Inches diameter, the other four Feet ſix Inches. The Price will be very low, conſidering the Goodneſs of the Stones. WILLIAM CARY.

DUMFRIES, *October* 5, 1774.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale a Parcel of Mens and Womens LEATHER and CALIMANCO SHOES, to the Amount of about 250l. Sterling, well aſſorted, in Caſes of about 30l. Sterling each, alſo ſome NEGRO SHOES, that will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable Terms, by A. CAMPBELL.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD *by the Subſcriber in* Williamſburg, *the following Articles,* viz.

IRISH Linens, Dark Grounded fine *Iriſh* Calicoes, White Satin, Minionet, Blond, and Black Lace, Silk Petticoats, Satin, Stuff, and Leather *Dodſbury*'s Shoes, Gauze, Catgut, and Ribands, Silk, Cotton, and Thread Stockings, Sheneal of all Colours, Net Hoods, Patent Net Do. and Aprons, Rolls and Curls, Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, Tambour Sword Knots, Gilt and other Writing Paper, Under Worſted and Thread Stockings, a large Aſſortment of Ladies elegant Caps, fine *Iriſh* Garters and Wafers, Black Silk Patterns, Violet Hair Powder, Powder Puffs and Hair Pins, Fine Lawn and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Wath Balls, White and Coloured Trimmings for Ladies Sacks, Freemaſon Saſhes and Brooches, Satin Cloaks, Hats and Bonnets, *Dreſden* Worked Ruffles, Childrens Stockings, Shaving Powder, Fans, *French* Beads, Silk Gloves and Mits, Childrens Shoes and Stays, Flannel Waiſtcoats, New Roſe Bags, Paſte Necklace, Earrings, Sprigs, and Pins, Pearl, Garnet, Paſte, and Plain Gold Lockets, Sets of Paſte Buttons for Ladies Stomachers and Sleeve Knots, Foilſtone, Paſte, Silver, Pinchbeck, and Mourning Buckles, Paſte and Silver Stock and Knee Buckles, Gold and Pebble Sleeve Buttons, Coral and Bells, Silver Teaſpoons, Salt Shovels, Punch Ladles, Tea Tongs and Thimbles, Ladies Riding Hats and Whips, Toothpick Caſes, Inſide and Outſide Tooth Bruſhes, Pruning, Office, Pen, and Travelling Knives, Printing Types with double Sets of Letters and Figures, Seals and Trinkets, Watch Chains, Strings, and Keys, Diamond Pencils, Sword Canes and Rattans, Violins, Aſs Skin Memorandum Books, Pocket Books with Inſtruments, Silk Purſes, Cotton Night Caps and Hair Nets, Silk Laces, Dolls, Toys, and many other Things too numerous to inſert. The above Goods are to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money, by C. RATHELL.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next,*

THE HOUSES and LOTS, in *Hanover* Town, at preſent occupied by Mr. *John Meriwether*, who keeps Tavern in them. They are well ſituated for that Purpoſe, having every convenient Houſe, together with a good Stable and large Garden, and lies in the moſt publick Part of the Town, on the main Street that leads to *Page*'s Wareſhoals and the Bridge. There have generally been ſix or eight Boarders at the Houſe. Its Situation is equally good for a Store. A convenient Time of Payment will be allowed. For Terms apply to

JOHN JOHNSON.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

WANTED,

TWO Half Acre Lots in the Town of *Hamilton*, No. 151, drawn by Ticket 7533, and No. 129, drawn by Ticket 7723. Whoever has the said Lots, or either of them, may dispose of them to Advantage by applying to the Printer hereof, at the ensuing General Court, or as soon as possible.

For SALE,

A discreet, likely and capable young NEGRO FELLOW who understands House Work, waiting on a Gentleman, taking Care of Horses, and is a tolerable good Cook. Any Person in Want of such a Servant may know the Terms of the Subscriber; and if he does not fully approve the Character given of him, he may be returned, in Health, within a Month. If he is not sold before the Meeting of the Merchants in October, I shall carry him to *Williamsburg* with me, where he may be had by any Person inclinable to purchase.

ARCHIBALD McCALL.

TAPPAHANNOCK, Sept. 26, 1774.

N. B. The Houses and Lots, and a considerable Part of my Furniture, to be sold. Any Person inclinable to purchase may have them on reasonable Terms, at private Sale.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at Belvoir, on Potowmack River, the late Seat of the Honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; on Monday the 5th of December next,

ALL the GENTEEL FURNITURE of two Rooms, KITCHEN FURNITURE, eight or ten HORSES, all his Stock of HOGS, Part of the CATTLE and SHEEP, together with the PLANTATION UTENSILS, three WAGGONS, and fifty Barrels of FISH. Purchasers of more than £. will have Credit till the 25th of *August* next, on giving Bond with approved Security, paying Interest from the Date, if the Principal should not be discharged within forty Days after it becomes due. At the same Time and Place will be rented, to the highest Bidder, a small Plantation for one Year, and two very fine Fisheries for a Term of Years. The Mansion-House, Outhouses, Garden, Orchards, and Pasturage, with a sufficient Quantity of Land to suit the Tenant, will also be let for a Term of Years. Any Person inclinable may rent the Dwelling-House before the Day of Sale, and know the Terms by applying to (tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

THE Death of Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* (late of *Norfolk*) renders it absolutely necessary that the Business carried on by him there, by Mr. *Matthew Anderson* in *King & Queen*, and by Mr. *Christopher Pryor* at *Gloucester* Courthouse, be discontinued. All Persons, therefore, who are indebted for Dealings with either of these Gentlemen, on Account of Messrs. *John M'Donall* and Co. of *Glasgow*, are earnestly requested to discharge their respective Balances immediately; those who have it not in their Power to make Payment will, it is expected, grant Bond.——Messrs. *Anderson* and *Pryor* will give constant Attendance for that Purpose, who are authorized to receive and grant Discharges.——The Goods on Hand at *King & Queen* and *Gloucester* Courthouse, amounting to about 2500l. Sterling, will be sold, and the Time of Payment made as easy to the Purchaser as the Hardness of the Times will admit of. As most of those Goods were imported last Spring, they are fresh, look well, and are tolerably well assorted. There is likewise on Hand a Cargo of choice Goods, adapted for the present Season, just imported in the *Island*, Captain *Darby*, from *London*, and the *Jean*, Captain *M'Cann*, from *Glasgow*, amounting to between 1000l. and 1200l. Sterling. For Terms apply to Messrs. *John Johnston*, or *Archibald Graeme*, at *Pamunkey*, Mr. *Simon Fraser*, at *Urbanna*, Mr. *Matthew Anderson*, in *King & Queen*, or to BENNETT BROWNE,

(6) Attorney in Fact for Messrs. *John M'Donall* and Co.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a General Court held at the CAPITOL *the 19th Day of* October, 1774.

THIS Court being unable to proceed farther upon Business, by Reason of the Non-attendance of the Lawyers, Suitors, and Witnesses, it is ordered, that the Court be adjourned till the 10th Day of *April* next.

BEN: WALLER.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship *Betsey*, *James Dysart* Master, Burthen about 400 Hogsheads, or 10,000 Bushels. For Terms apply to

(6) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

NORFOLK, *October* 18, 1774.

To be SOLD, for ready Money, by the Executors of Newton Keene, deceased, pursuant to his last Will, by publick Auction, to the highest Bidder, on Monday the 19th of December next, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, at the Place called Newgate, in the County of Loudoun,

A TRACT of valuable LAND in the said County, adjoining to the said Place called *Newgate*, and partly bounded by the Mountain Road, containing about 1400 Acres; about 300 Acres whereof are under a Lease for one or two Lives, at a small yearly Rent. There is only one small Plantation, and but very little cleared Ground upon it. It is exceedingly well watered and timbered, and has a considerable Quantity of Ground upon it fit for improving into Meadow. This Land is very conveniently situated, being only 25 Miles from *Alexandria*, 23 from *Dumfries*, and 28 from *Colchester*, and has a Merchant Mill within less than a Mile of it. *Newgate* is a very publick Place, and well situated for Trade and Publick House keeping. Deeds will be executed on the Day of Sale. There will also be sold by the said Executors, for ready Money, at Publick Sale, on *Monday* the 9th of *January* next, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, at the late Dwelling Plantation of the said *Newton Keene*, in *Northumberland* County, TWENTY very likely *Virginia* born NEGROES belonging to his Estate,

(tf) RICHARD LEE, DAVID BOYD, } Executors.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 10th of November, at the Rocky Ridge,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY choice SLAVES, late the Property of *John Wayles*, Esq; deceased. Twelve Month Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

N. B. Five per Cent. Discount for ready Money.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, in *Surry* County, the 5th of *September* last, a likely GRAY MARE near fifteen Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has a Blemish in her right Eye, branded on the near Buttock G, and on the Shoulder R. I will give 40 s. to any Person who will deliver her to me, near *Cabin Point*. ELIZABETH BURT.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from my Plantation, in the lower End of *Hanover*, on the last of *May*, a bright BAY MARE about four Feet three Inches high, is a natural Trotter, has a pace slow, branded on the near Buttock, but in such a Blotch as not to be made out. She was put to a Horse last Spring, and it is probable is with Foal. A Reward of 30 s. will be paid to the Person who delivers her to *Mary Ellyson* in *New Kent*, or to the Subscriber in the lower End of *Henrico*. ROBERT JORDAN.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Northumberland* County, a white Man who says his Name is THOMAS GORDON, very much pitted with the Smallpox, about five Feet and a Half high, and appears to be about 40 Years old. He says he served as a Gardener with Colonel *Barnes* of *Maryland*. The Owner is desired to pay Charges, and take him away.

(1) JESSE ALEXANDER, Jailer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 25, 1774.

I BEG Leave to inform the Publick, and particularly those Gentlemen who were pleased to take my Subscription Papers to their respective Counties, to raise a small Sum of Money in each for the Encouragement of making SALT, that after viewing many Places on this and the other Side of the Bay, and on the Sea Coast of the *Eastern Shore*, I have now fixed on a very convenient Spot on that Coast for erecting proper Works; and as nothing more can be done on my Part without Money, I must beg the Favour of them to forward such Sums as they may be able to collect, to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Esquire, who is so kind as to take the Trouble of receiving and paying the Money out to me. Proper Security shall be lodged in his Hands, for any Sum that I may draw. The Certainty of my being able to make Salt, as good as any what ever, is hardly to be doubted, from the several Experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by Gentlemen of Veracity, whose Certificates will be lodged in the Hands of Mr. *Nicholas*.

Gentlemen will readily see the Necessity I am under of requesting speedy Assistance, when I inform them that I have for some Time past devoted my whole Attention to this Business, and given over every other Pursuit from which my Family might have derived any Advantage, and that, in Order to put the Works in as great Forwardness as was in my Power, I have incurred a considerable Expence, and been obliged to contract for some of the necessary Materials.

JAMES TAIT.

AT the Request of Mr. *James Tait*, I do hereby certify that he hath lodged in my Hands his Bond with such Securities, as I am perfuaded will be approved, for his diligent and expeditious Profecution of his Scheme of making Salt, and a faithful Application and Expenditure of all such Sums of Money, as may be contributed for so desirable a Purpose. He is extremely anxious to enter upon the Work, and flatters himself that he will be enabled to do it very speedily, from the Assurances he received of being supported by a generous Assistance from different Counties. ROB. C. NICHOLAS.

For SALE,

THAT valuable and well situated Lot in *Williamsburg* where the Coffeehouse is now kept, which may be entered upon the 1st of *April* next.——Also a Tract of Land in *Nansemond* County, within three Miles of *Suffolk*, upon which is a good Stream for a Mill. It is well timbered with Oak and Pine, contains some very good Meadow Ground, produces good Corn and Wheat, and is capable of great Improvement; there is a very good Dwelling-House, and all necessary Houses for Cropping, with a fine young Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees. It likewise may be entered upon the first of *April* next.——For Terms apply to *David Meade*, Esq; at *Maycox*; Mr. *Joseph Prentis*, Attorney, in *Williamsburg*; Mr. *Willis Cowper*, Merchant, in *Suffolk*; or to the Subscriber, in *Halifax* Town, *North Carolina*.

(tf) JOHN WEBB.

CABIN POINT, *October* 10, 1774.

AS the Store kept by me on Account of *Logan, Gilmour*, and Co. at Mr. *James Belsches*'s is discontinued, all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate Payment to Mr. *John Mackay*, who is properly empowered to receive the same. Those who have it not in their Power to make immediate Payment are earnestly desired to settle their Accounts, by giving Specialties to Mr. *Mackay*, who attends at *Cabin Point* for that Purpose.

(tf) JOHN STEWART.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly, will be sold at Smithfield, *on* Thursday *the 3d of* November *next*,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and SIXTY EIGHT Acres (the remaining Part of a Tract) of well timbered level Land in *Isle of Wight* County, belonging to Mr. *James Burwell*. This Land is laid off into seven Lots, is within eleven Miles of *Smithfield*, and five of a very fine Merchant Mill. Any Person who has Thoughts of purchasing may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *James Burwell*, in *York* County.

LEWIS BURWELL,
DUDLEY DIGGES.
(tf) THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 29, 1774.

COMMITTED to the Publick Jail, on the 3d Instant, a Negro Man named CHARLES, who told me he belonged to Doctor *Corbin Griffin* of *York*, which I have repeatedly notified to the Doctor; but no Application having been made from him for the said Fellow, it is probable he has told me a Falsity. From his own Story, he was lately the Property of Mr. *James Pride*, from whom Doctor *Griffin* received him last *February*, and kept him in Possession till the *July* following, at which Time he eloped. He is about 25 Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, slim made, well dressed, and fit to act in the Capacity of a Waiting Man. His Owner is desired to take him away, and pay Charges. (tf) PETER PELHAM.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship *Landsdale*, *James Grayson* Master, Burthen about 430 Hhds. *British* built, two Years old, a very good Vessel, well fitted and found. For Terms apply to *Richard Squire Taylor*, in *King William* County. (tf)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *York* County, about four Miles from *Williamsburg*, containing 250 Acres. It lies in about three Quarters of a Mile of *York* River, and about the same Distance from the Oyster Rocks, joins Colonel *John Tabb*'s, and Colonel *Landon Carter*'s Land, and has as much Timber as will pay for it in one Year, by selling Wood to the Inhabitants of *Williamsburg*. It is under a Morgage to Mr. *William Graves* of *York* County, for about 190l. which Sum must be paid him at the Acknowledgment; for the Remainder of the Money one or two Years Credit will be given, as can be agreed on, and Possession may be had at *Christmas*. For Terms apply to Captain *William Gregory* of *Charles City*, or the Subscriber in the same County, about three Miles from the Courthouse. (tf) AMBROSE JACKSON.

Wanted immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER that understands the Business well in all its Branches. Such a One, that can come well recommended, for an honest, industrious, sober Man, will meet with Encouragement to his Satisfaction, a good Seat of Work, and his Money paid every *Saturday* Night if he chooses it. Inquire for the Subscriber, near the upper Church, in *Middlesex* County.

(tf) SAMUEL DANIEL.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD,

WHEREAS, on the 19th of *June* last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP was intrusted with a considerable Sum in Half Johannesses, of nine Pennyweight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his Appearance there, with other suspicious Circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the Money. He is a Native of *England*, about six Feet high, swarthy Complexion, very dark keen Eyes, and pitted with the Smallpox, of a slender Make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small Impediment in his Speech. He lived some Time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the Character of a Merchant in both Places; he was also once in Trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a Brother settled there. It is believed he went on Board Captain *John F. Pruyn*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue Casimir and a dark brown Cloth Suit of Clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp*, in any of his Majesty's Jails on this Continent, shall be entitled to ten per Cent. on the Sum recovered, and the above Reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Curson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, Junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and Co. *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Malatiah Bourne* or *John Rowe* of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp*, since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any Thing of the Route he has taken, that they convey the most early Intelligence thereof to any of the above Persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Marsh*, in *Norfolk*, or to *Robert Pleasants* and Co. at *Four Mile* Creek, *Henrico* County; the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent. (tf)

To be SOLD or RENTED (Preference will be given to the first)

A PLANTATION on *Allen*'s Creek in *Mecklenburg*, within a Mile of *Roanoke*, consisting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Messrs. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subscriber now lives. The Land of itself is valuable, exclusive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-House, with other necessary Outhouses, and a large and convenient Storehouse, 72 by 22 Feet. There are about 10 Acres of fine low Ground well set in Timothy and Clover, and notwithstanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Bushels of Oats in the Straw, some Indian Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and some Hogs, will be sold on reasonable Terms. The Purchaser may have Possession of the Premises as soon as he pleases, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Course the Purchaser will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and besides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor*'s Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern. (tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.

WOOLLENS.

THE Subscriber has just received, by the *King of Prussia*, Capt. *Joseph Turner* from *Hull*, a large Assortment of coarse Woollens, viz. Six Quarter Cloths with necessary Trimmings, and other small Packages (of about 10 l. Sterling Value each) consisting of coarse Duffils, Friezes, Fearnought, Halfthicks, Beatskins, *Kendal* Cottons, Negro Blanketting, Bed Blankets, White Plaiding, Rugs of different Kinds, and other Goods which he will sell reasonable for Cash, or short Credit.

(tf) JOHN STONEY.

N. B. He has also for Sale SEINE TWINE in small Packages, SHOT in Barrels, *West India* RUM, Flat and Square BAR IRON of a good Quality, and a Quantity of COALS in said Vessel.

NORFOLK, *September* 30, 1774.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Surry* County, containing 440 Acres, known by the Name of *Cable Point*, on which are a new Set of Brick Warehouses, which bring in about 70 l. a Year, and a new Brick Merchant Mill completely fitted with two Water Wheels on a never-failing Stream, within 100 Feet of the Wharf. The Land is very good for Corn, and has about 40 Acres that may be made fine Meadow. This is one of the most improveable Estates in the Country. Half the Purchase Money to be paid in twelve Months, the other Half may be for seven Years, on good Security being given, and punctual Payment of Interest. If the Land is not sold by *Christmas*, it will be rented out.

(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND Acres of LAND, lying on the River *Shenando*, in the County of *Frederick*, eight Miles above *Abby*'s Cap. One Third of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and an extensive Credit will be given for the Remainder. Mr. *James Brown* will shew the Land to any Person inclinable to purchase, and I shall be on the Premises the 15th of *November* next.

(tf) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

ISLE of WIGHT, *July* 19, 1774.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer of Virginia, now in London, *will be sold at publick Auction,*

ABOUT 3500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudoun*, near *Wolf*'s Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leesburg*, forty from *Alexandria*, and thirty five from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This Land is well known, by the Discription of *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile.——Also 6500 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick*, opposite to *Snicker*'s Ordinary, and binding on the River about seven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the first in that Part of the Country, its good Quality cannot be questioned, it is well watered, with some of two Miles on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are also on it six Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horses (some of the Dun Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 4000 Bushels) will be sold on the Premises, on the 24th Day of *November* next, Part the first Day——The *Loudoun* Lands will be sold at *Wolf*'s Ordinary, on the last Day of the same Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to suit every Kind of Purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. *Peter Bayton*, near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Douglas*, who resides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blacksmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter. Purchasers above 25 l. will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subscribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances. JOHN TAYLOE.

(80) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Master, lends at *Norfolk* has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 100 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Consignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ship by her will please to send their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Petersburg*, Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk*.

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years*,

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Esq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria*. The Mansion House is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Passage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Passage on the second, and a Servants Hall and Cellars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach House adjoining, as also a large and well furnished Garden, stored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which these Houses stand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (surrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are several valuable Fisheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Washington*, who lives near the Premises, or me in *Berkeley* County.

(tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouse, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, sufficient to work six or eight Hands, with all necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thousand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* County, whereon are several Plantations and Improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the said Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millstones, which Mill has for two Years past got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is situated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be shown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Interest being paid for the second Year, and also for the first, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expense of the Purchaser. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subscriber. Six per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Person will choose to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near some navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.